

THE IRISH LEADER

Who Will Occupy the Place Made Vacant by Parnell's Death.

SEVERAL NAMES ALREADY SUGGESTED.

How Parnell Fell by the Wayside with Kitty O'Shea

AND ESTRANGED HIS FOLLOWERS.

McCarthy Sexton, O'Brien and Dillon All Prominent, and One of Them Sure to Lead.

New York, October 8.—[Special.]—The death of Charles Stewart Parnell has pre-



CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

captioned a discussion of the Irish leadership. It may seem strange that this question should attract general attention in an American city, but the fact that New York furnishes the financial backing to the Irish cause explains the interest.

The Irish parliamentary party has no leader, properly speaking. The members meet in annual caucus, on the assembling of each parliamentary session, and elect a



WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

chairman. This chairman may, or may not, be a leader in the house of commons, as his talent is his own. It was several years before Mr. Parnell came to be recognized as the leader—in fact, not until after his imprisonment in Kilmainham jail.

The Cause of Parnell's Fall.

And, singularly enough, the very hour of triumph was the one of his undoing. When Mr. Gladstone became convinced that his imprisonment of the Irish members was a mistake, he sought means of honorable retreat. Captain O'Shea, an Irish army officer of English proclivities, had a wife—an English wife, by the way, the sister of General Sir Evelyn Wolf. Captain O'Shea was a close friend of the premier, and he agreed to loan him his wife for diplomatic purposes. Thus the lady became the custodian of Gladstone's secret, and bore his terms to Parnell and associates. The woman's sympathy became aroused toward Mr. Parnell, who, being a bachelor, was invited to Captain O'Shea's home upon his release for recuperation. The captain was away much—the woman forgot her fidelity toward her husband, and became more than a friend to her patient.

The Final Crash.

It was years before the scandal thus created became public property. It came to be whispered around whenever Parnell was missing that he could be found at "Kitty's." Kitty took good care that the privacy of her visitor should not be imposed upon. Their "nest-hiding" as the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher called the collusion of affluence, grew more and more public, and only needed the court proceedings to make it newspaper property. Two children born to Mrs. O'Shea while she lived with her husband are declared by her to be entitled to the name of Parnell. Captain O'Shea secured a divorce from the woman last January. After the six months required by law had passed, the guilty couple went through the form of a civil marriage, but to the last the Anglican church, of which they were both members, refused to give the union religious sanction.

The Great Succession.

But this is an old story now, and cuts little play in what is to come. When the Irish parliamentary party met last fall, Mr. Parnell held the chair. Though fifty-two out of the eighty-six declared against him, he retained the chair, and the majority retired and elected Justin McCarthy their leader. Of those who adhered to Mr. Parnell, they might all be designated mere camp-followers, except Mr. Harrington. Harrington is a good man on the stump, a hard fighter, an eloquent talker, but altogether lacking in the qualities which enter into leadership. In fact, he is all heart and no discretion. His heart was so full toward Parnell for what he had done in the past that he could not

deers him, however much he deplored his conduct.

The Next Leader.

The next Irish leader, then, must come from the ranks of those who follow Justin McCarthy. It is well known that



JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Mr. McCarthy does not desire to retain the leadership. He is a man of letters, a historian, quiet in his tastes, and, as Mr. Parnell once stated of him, would be an elegant figure in an early evening tea party. There is no doubt, however, of his ability when aroused, or of his fidelity to the cause of his country. In the crisis which befell the party one year ago, McCarthy was eminently fitted for the place to which he was called.



JOHN DILLON.

He was on close personal terms with the English leaders, and held their friendship and support when Parnell was doing so much to estrange it. No other man could have reconciled Mr. Gladstone to a resumption of negotiations with the party after Parnell's foolish manifesto. If he should desire to retain the leadership he would have no trouble in doing so. But the fact remains that a bolder man, one reader of parliamentary resource, will be needed. It is probable that Mr. McCarthy will continue to be the chairman of the party, but that the leadership on the floor will be accorded one of three men—William Smith O'Brien, John Dillon or Thomas Sexton.

The Candidates Considered.

O'Brien is, perhaps, best known personally in America. He is highly nervous and excitable, never so much at home as in the midst of reanimating debate, and is, in fact, the stormy petrel of Irish politics. His campaign of Canada several years ago illustrates his character. In the midst of riot and wrangle he was perfectly at home. Mr. O'Brien is an editor, and has done effective work for his native land. His sphere is that of a propagandist, acting under orders. He is forcible on the floor, but does not always clinch his points.

John Dillon looks not at all like an Irishman. He looks like himself exclusively. He is a great student, reads character well, vigorous in debate, unshores his adversary with skill, and is an excellent all-around parliamentarian. He always understands his position. Mr. Dillon is a man of feeble health, but has great vitality. He has been one of the ablest lieutenants of Mr. Parnell.

Thomas Sexton comes nearer to filling the English idea of a parliamentary leader than any other member of the house party. He possesses all of Gladstone's talent for using statistics. He is practical in his views, throws poetry aside, and appeals to the common sense of the people. It has been said frequently that Mr. Sexton revised Mr. Parnell's speeches, and always planned the line of debate in advance. He is a man of the purest moral character, moves on a high plane, and commands attention at all times.

Sizing up these men, the leadership is pretty certain to rest with Dillon and Sexton, with the chances in favor of the latter. With Sexton in command of the forces on the floor, the home rule party would be fully as effective as ever, and would be under skilled leadership, which would reap the full fruits of every victory.

THE DEAD LEADER.

Parnell To Be Buried at His Old Home.

The Funeral Next Sunday.

Continued On Third Page Second Column.

TAMMANY'S NIGHT.

The New York Democracy on a Grand Jubilee.

GOVERNOR HILL'S GREAT RECEPTION.

He Is a "Democrat" Before All Things Else.

GROVER CLEVELAND IN THE CHAIR.

He Delivers a Strong Speech, in Which He Calls for United Action in the Campaign Ahead.

New York, October 8.—[Special.]—From the beginning of the present campaign in this state, the republican papers and speakers have been claiming that Governor Hill was sulking in his tent, and would not take the stump for Flower.

Tonight the governor sat at rest these imitations by making one of the greatest speeches of his life, in which he touched a responsive chord in the breast of New York democracy by repeating his famous phrase:

"I am a democrat."

The Crowd was Immense.

As Cooper Union tonight assembled one of the greatest democratic meetings ever held in the city of New York, and the vast auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity, and the people who could not get in filed every street around the building for a distance of a block.

On the platform were all the leaders of Tammany, and nearly every distinguished democrat in the city of every faction.

Mrs. Cleveland and the Baby.

Grover Cleveland presided, and his appearance as an active supporter of Flower aroused much enthusiasm. He was greeted with prolonged applause, and three cheers were given for Mrs. Cleveland and the baby.

They Cheered for Hill.

When Governor Hill was introduced, for five minutes he could do nothing but stand and bow his thanks to the cheering thousands. Hats were thrown in the air, and it seemed that the enthusiasm would never subside enough for him to go on with his speech.

When silence was finally restored, the governor proceeded to deliver a carefully prepared address. Most of it was read from manuscript, and it was a splendid defense of the democratic principles, and a scathing arraignment of republican misrule.

He Defends Loyal Tammany.

The governor defended Tammany and its government of this city, and showed how much better affairs were managed here than in the cities in the state where the republicans are in power. He reviewed the records of Fassett and Platt, and compared them with the splendid record of Flower. On the silver, the tariff and other notable questions, the governor touched, endorsing the democratic platform.

Old politicians who heard the governor tonight said that he made one of the greatest political speeches they ever listened to. The enthusiasm was simply unbounded, and another prolonged storm of applause was given the governor when he finished.

Mr. Cleveland's Speech.

My fellow citizens: I acknowledge, with much satisfaction, the honor which is conferred upon me by your presence here tonight. I am glad to meet an assemblage of my fellow townsmen on an occasion when their thoughts turn to the political and social conditions of this country, and when they are united in a common purpose to improve the condition and responsibilities of the people of the country.

Mr. Cleveland's speech aroused great enthusiasm. He spoke slowly and deliberately, as follows:

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policy, our work is not yet completely done; and I want to suggest to you that any relaxation of efforts within the lines established by the national democratic party will be a violation of the pledges we gave the people when we invited their co-operation and undertook their cause.

Don't forget we are gathered together to ratify the state constitution, and that we are immediately concerned with the state constitution. It seems to me, however, that while national questions of the greatest importance are yet unsettled, and while we are on the eve of a national campaign in which they must be again impressed upon the attention of the voters of the country, the democracy of the great state of New York cannot, and will not, entirely ignore them.

It is evident that if our opponents are permitted to choose the line of battle, they will avoid all national issues, and they will play their policy. There is nothing strange in this, for they may well calculate that whatever may be their fate in other fields, they have been decisively beaten in the discussion of national questions. This can hardly be expected, that they will come to the aid of the democracy, unless forced to do so.

I am very far from having any fear of the result of a full discussion of the subjects which pertain to state affairs. We have an abundance of reasons to furnish for our position. We should be further trusted with the state government; but it does not follow that it is wise to regard matters of national concern, and the pending canvass, and especially to follow the enemy in their lead entirely away from the issues which they are so anxious to avoid.

Our opponents in the pending canvass, though striving hard to hide their identity, are in a cloud of dust raised by their restoration of irrelevant things, constitute a large factor in the party which I think to perpetuate all the wrongs and abuse of republican rule in national affairs.

Though they may strive to appear tame and feeble in the state campaign, they will not seem to gain a new opportunity for harm. In the present condition of affairs it is not to be supposed that any consistent and thoughtful member of the democratic organization can fail to see that it is his duty to engage actively and zealously in support of the ticket and platform which represent our party in this campaign. They are abundantly worthy of the support of our own merits and for their own sake.

We seek to place at the head of our state government a man of affairs, who, in a long business career, has earned the good opinion and respect of all his fellow citizens, who has shown himself to be a man of high character and high ability, who has never been impeached, and who, I am sure, will administer the great office with wisdom and integrity, and who will be able to give confidence to the people of the state, the result cannot be doubtful.

Every consumer is more or less injuriously affected by the McKinley bill. It has heavily taxed nearly every article of wear, many agricultural implements, your household materials, and your household furniture. The tax on flannels is increased at least 50 per cent. The increase on ready-made clothing is from 10 to 20 per cent. On cheap hats the increase is over 100 per cent. The increase on hosiery is from 40 to 60 per cent; on the cheapest woolen hats the increase is 111 per cent; on cutlery the duty is increased from 10 to 100 per cent. On milk cans, tin pans, tin cans, coffee pots, kettles, cups and other articles of tinware, in all the increase is enormous.

But why enumerate further? Sufficient has been exhibited to show the whole bill, while nominally framed by congress, was in fact prepared by the McKinley bill, by that large body of selfish hangers-on.

The democratic party has planted itself firmly and soundly upon the principle of bimetallism, and it is only by the adoption of the principle of bimetallism that the country can be saved from the ruin which is now threatening it.

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THE JOINT DEBATE.

A Very Large Crowd Gathers at Ada, Ohio.

TO LISTEN TO THE GREAT SPEECHES

Made by Governor Campbell and Major McKinley.

CAMPBELL CARRIED THE CROWD

By His Argument Against the Protective Tariff—The Governor on the Silver Question.

ADA, O., October 8.—[Special.]—This has been a great day for the democracy.

It is the first of the joint debates between Campbell and McKinley, and the young giant of the democracy stormed this fort of republicanism in a manner which astonished even his most earnest supporters.

It is no exaggeration to say that the result of today's debate has greatly enhanced the prospect of a democratic majority, not only in this section but throughout the state. The eyes of every voter in Ohio have been turned in this direction today, and the full details of the discussion will be read tomorrow morning in every nook and corner of the state.

Campbell smiling and happy.

The governor and Major McKinley arrived during the morning, but the speaking did not occur until the afternoon. Personally their relations are of the pleasantest character, and they lunched together with a mutual friend shortly after their arrival here.

Campbell has completely recovered from his recent attack, and has gone to work in earnest. He looks smiling and happy, and says he was never in better trim. To a special correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION he said, pausing a moment in the great throng crowding around him:

"I will whip the fight. I am satisfied that the people of Ohio are going to throw off forever the yoke of republicanism and high tariff, contracted currency and other such things incidental to the republican party from which the people are now suffering. You may say to THE CONSTITUTION's readers that I feel exceedingly encouraged at the outlook, and I am satisfied that it will tell the people on the morning after the election of the most glorious democratic victory ever won in the west."

Talks About the Constitution.

"By the way," said a friend of the governor, who has been making a close canvass of the state, "I have been surprised, in canvassing the country districts of Ohio, to be met so frequently with, and to hear so often of, THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. It must have an astonishingly large circulation." Just as he was about to be assured that it was not within sight of 200,000 regular subscribers, and was read each week by more than one million people, the hurrying crowd enveloped the governor, and he was lost in the multitude gathered around him.

McKinley Didn't Wear Well.

McKinley's campaign does not wear well. He does not speak with the earnestness that characterized his movements at the beginning of the campaign, and it was evident today to those who listened to the joint debate that he was somewhat nervous. He spoke well, but notwithstanding the fact that this is a republican stronghold, he could not manage to carry the crowd with him like Campbell, who unquestionably had the enthusiasm of the day.

It has been a royal day, and the democracy is on top.

The Decorations.

The little town was in gala array today in honor of its great political event, and not only did every front window present the likeness of either McKinley or Campbell, but from the very tops of trees were suspended, above the streets, portraits of the distinguished Ohioans. Flags and banners and bunting there were without number, and so generous was the friendly rivalry of the decorations displayed by democrats and republicans that the very horizon was obscured by the familiar lines of the national colors.

Great decorative taste was displayed in various triumphal arches, the most prominent of these structures being the non-partisan "welcome" arch which rose above Main street, and bore the words "Welcome to our leaders." From the keystones were also suspended portraits of McKinley and Campbell, and the various marching clubs marched under the arch, they cheered lustily for their respective leaders.

No Unpleasant Incident.

By noon there were over five thousand strangers in the city, and although great enthusiasm was manifested by both parties, the rivalry was a friendly one and entirely devoid of unpleasant incidents.

The handy walking cane, displayed with much ostentation by the various marching clubs, was also allied to as having an origin in the tin mines of Dakota, and no occasion was lost to denounce, in vigorous language the benevolent Ohio republicans—the democratic tin plate law.

On the other hand the democrats retaliated by displaying badges bearing allusions to the inconsistency or impotency of the McKinley bill. Ladies wore a distinctive badge which attracted much attention, and received allusion by Governor Campbell. It bore a portrait of Campbell, and below it were the significant words, "America, wool, 24 cents on account of the McKinley bill."

An American tin badge, displayed with equal pride by republicans, contained a portrait of McKinley, and bore the words, "Protection and honest money."

There were many prominent Ohio politicians in the grand stand, and both parties were fairly well represented.

At 11:15 o'clock the special train bearing Major McKinley, Senator Humphreys and others, rolled into the depot and cheer after cheer arose from the crowd as the Napoleonic features of the great exponent of protection were recognized by the multitude.

The major bowed, smilingly, to the crowd, and quickly entering a carriage, was driven to the residence of Professor Leher, under escort of the various marching clubs, led by an excellent brass band.

Promptly at 12:30 o'clock the Hocking

Valley train, bearing about one thousand democrats and republicans, here in sight and attached to the rear was the special car "Buckeye," containing Governor Campbell, Chairman Norton, Lieutenant Governor Marquis and a few other prominent democrats.

A repetition of the enthusiastic ovation extended McKinley was the reception tendered to Campbell, while Governor Campbell extended around the carriage in waiting to receive the governor. Not a few insisted on shaking hands, and the proceedings were temporarily interrupted, while Governor Campbell extended his hand to a few of the more demonstrative.

The band struck up "The Campbells Are Coming," and again a series of enthusiastic democratic cheers rent the air. The governor was rapidly driven to the residence of Professor Leher, where he met Major McKinley, and they took lunch with Professor Leher and a few personal friends.

For a brief hour politics and the great struggle which is being waged for partisan supremacy in the Buckeye state were forgotten, and these two gentlemen, each acknowledging by his opponents to be "the prince of good fellows," in special friendship in the confidence of their mutual pledge at the opening of the contest that there should be "campaign of measures and not of men; of principles and not of personalities."

As the Amphitheater.

It was 1:45 o'clock when the vast amphitheater on the fair grounds. Great taste was displayed in the decorations, and in the center of the ground was a large pole from which floated proudly the stars and stripes. Artillery was called into requisition. As the two distinguished leaders appeared in sight a governor's salute was fired.

Among the prominent people on the grand stand were Congressman Storrs, Congressman Taylor, General Findley, ex-Congressman Yoder, E. W. Poe, republican candidate for auditor of the state; J. P. Bailey, democratic candidate for attorney general; Chairman Norton of the state central committee; Professor P. S. Loper and many others.

The meeting was presided over by two chairmen, J. M. Fleet, of the Hardin county democratic central committee, on behalf of the democrats, and James C. Howe, of the republican county central committee, on behalf of the republicans.

It was 1:45 o'clock this afternoon when the meeting was called to order by Rev. Mr. Campbell, Presbyterian minister, and at that time fully 7,000 people were on the grounds. The clerical gentleman introduced the two presiding officers of the meeting and announced that Governor Campbell would be the first speaker.

Chairman Fleet, democratic presiding officer, made a brief speech of congratulation to everybody and announced that Governor Campbell had gained the privilege of opening and closing by casting ballots. The gentleman made a slight blip by alluding inadvertently to Major McKinley as "Governor McKinley," and the republicans cheered lustily while the chairman blushed in confusion.

Governor Campbell's Speech.

Governor Campbell, after being introduced as one of Ohio's greatest governors, launched into the debate.

"I regret," said Governor Campbell, in opening, "that I have not time to properly present the indictment of that overgrown monster, which, masquerading in the garb of protection, subsists on the wage worker and agriculturist. [Applause.] Yearly farming is growing more unprofitable, our commerce is swept from the seas, and that industry abandoned; under protection splendid palaces of the protected manufacturers are crowning the hills, while imported Huns, Italians and Bohemians are displacing American citizens.

Those who sometimes called the 'rotten ring' are defying the people, seeking through a rental press to destroy the reputation, honor and estate of any who may wage war vigorously in the cause of the people. [Applause.] We are rapidly reaching the condition which was predicted by Abraham Lincoln, when he uttered these words: 'The result of war, corporate railroads have been enthroned, and high prices will follow. The money power will endeavor to prolong its reign until all the progress of the country is lost, and a few and the republic is lost.' [Applause.]

"To convince you that the prediction is being realized, I cite you to the utterance of a republican leader, who owned a farm in Ohio, who said in congress that he could, upon the fingers of his hands, count the men who had added to their wealth in the last ten years by the result of war, corporate railroads have been enthroned, and high prices will follow. The money power will endeavor to prolong its reign until all the progress of the country is lost, and a few and the republic is lost. [Applause.]

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SAM JONES IN ROME,

Where He Has an Interesting Chat with the Grand Jury.

A TILT WITH JUDGE MADDOX.

The Bench and the Pulpit Seem to Be at Cross Purposes—A Sensational Day's Proceedings.

ROME, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—Sam Jones was in Rome today.

He said he was coming to see the grand jury, and he came.

This whole matter has been the topic of conversation in Rome, but there is another turn in affairs. Sam Jones says outside the grand jury room things about some fine Judge Maddox placed on eight prominent citizens for gambling. He laughs at the judge. The judge doesn't smile, but Judge Maddox defends himself, giving a statement of the case, and says if institutions are meant that he would have done otherwise on different persons, the man who says it lies. Mr. Jones may have only been jesting, but here are the proceedings from beginning to end.

That magnificent charge of Judge John William Maddox to the grand jury last week set the hall in motion, and the grand jury the next day acted upon the judge's suggestion, for they subpoenaed Rev. Sam Jones and the Rev. Sam Small to appear before them to tell what they knew about all the devilment in Rome. The judge's charge was printed by THE CONSTITUTION. Among other things he said:

"If a minister of the gospel can stand up in churches, warehouses or other places, and make such charges as I have heard, there surely must be some foundation for them. I want you, gentlemen of the grand jury, to investigate these charges. If they are so they ought to be looked into by you; if they are false then you must be known for it would be a reflection on this community. It was also said that there were men in this town who ought to be in the penitentiary. Now you look into this matter, and if you will just have them before me, I will enforce the laws. If I don't, you just have your representatives to impeach me before your legislature. Now, gentlemen, you can have any man in the state before you."

The preacher's idea was the keynote; it meant only one thing; the grand jury saw the point, and Rev. Sam Jones and Rev. Sam Small were subpoenaed. They had only a few weeks before held their grand revival in the warehouse, where hell, the devil and Rome were into with a hallooing lick. The Rev. Samuel Jones, when he got his subpoena, telegraphed that it would give him great pleasure to appear before that body on Thursday, if it suited them, and today was the day. The Rev. Sam Small, it is said, never got his subpoena, for he was in Massachusetts. A gentleman said in THE CONSTITUTION that Mr. Small had written a letter to the grand jury.

"What did he have to say?" asked the reporter.

"It was in reference to that utterance in the warehouse, that if the people went away from there cursing him, he would tell who they gambled with, and about their getting drunk and spending nights with women and not their wives. He said he couldn't tell them who they were, but his informants might be able. The informants mentioned were four prominent citizens of Rome."

Mr. Jones returned at 2 o'clock a. m. from Kentucky; at 10:30 o'clock he walked up to the courthouse and was ushered into the presence of the grand jury. He gave them a talk of a half hour, or perhaps, three-fourths, duration. A great crowd stood in front of the courthouse, but the grand jury room was up stairs and a ball carefully guarded its sacred portals. Nothing could be learned until Mr. Jones gave it away.

When Mr. Jones came down he was followed by a drove of reporters. They just besieged him. He wouldn't talk then, but he said if they would meet him at 11:45 o'clock he would give the whole thing away. At the appointed hour, in the office of the Rome Brick Company, Mr. Jones was occupying an easy chair. His overcoat collar was turned up, and the old story was hung on his head in a sacklike manner. Mr. Jones said he was ready to talk, and the ball began.

Mr. Jones talks.

"Mr. Jones, do you think the grand jury in sending you this subpoena meant it as an act of discourtesy?"

"I think not. I found them a fine body of men, conscientious in the discharge of their duty, diligently inquiring into the lawlessness and immoralities alleged."

"Did you give them a lecture, Mr. Jones?"

"No I just answered questions."

"What did they want to know?"

"They wanted to know the grounds for the charge that I made that every saloon keeper in Rome ought to be in the chancery."

"Did you give them the information?"

"I simply referred the grand jury to the records of the city court, where they had placed guilty to seventy-five different violations of their oaths and the laws of Georgia."

"Did they question you on the assertion you made as to the corruption of Rome?"

"Yes."

"How did you answer them?"

"I referred them to the columns of THE CONSTITUTION and to the record of the ten saloons in the lower end of Broad street, from 4 o'clock p. m. Saturday until midnight. I never made an assertion that the records of the courts do not demonstrate the truth of."

"Does the grand jury want Mr. Small?"

"Mr. Jones answered, 'I think they do, but they have already tried eight of Small's rabbits, and are trailing several more to their dens, but Small's rabbits do not bring much in this market. I am surprised that they brought no more than ten dollars and costs, for they were all fine large rabbits, and the judge advertised that they would bring their full value. The rabbits themselves were surprised, I understand, at the drop in value in the afore-said market. That was a magnificent charge delivered to the grand jury in this city last week. I only wish the fines of the above law breakers had been in line with the afore-said charge. Rabbits and fop-eared hounds, the one under hand and the other not admitted, to the contrary notwithstanding. The saloon keeper to keep the laws of the state before a license is issued to them, and they have, in pleading guilty to these seventy-five charges of violation of law, proven themselves guilty of false swearing, or if they did not properly take the oath, then they are guilty of selling liquor illegally, so they are in a hole either way."

About this time the president of the law and order league walked in, and Mr. Jones shook hands with him. Somebody asked if it was so that one of the law and order league had been indicted for totting pistols.

"That's the report," was the reply.

Mr. Jones, turning to the crowd, asked if any of the men who had pleaded guilty to gambling were away, "That's a—half breed had given them away," but nobody could answer it.

"What about not letting him into the game?"

say more?" but nobody could inform Mr. Jones.

A Grand Jurymen Appears.

Grand Jurymen A. N. Tedcastle came in to see Mr. Jones, and they held an animated confab out in the backyard.

Judge Maddox was waiting in the front office for Mr. Tedcastle, and Mr. Jones in a few minutes walked in, and they pleasantly chatted for a few minutes. Mr. Jones drove out with Mr. T. F. Howell for dinner, and left on the 2:35 o'clock Rome train.

Judge Maddox was at the courthouse this afternoon, and was approached by THE CONSTITUTION reporter.

"Have you heard what Mr. Jones says about these fines, judge?"

"Yes, I have heard something about it."

"The remarks of Mr. Jones will be printed, judge, and THE CONSTITUTION will print the circumstances of those gaming cases, and the \$10 fine and cost, if you will give them."

Judge Maddox said: "Yesterday afternoon, while calling the motion docket in these cases, the parties wanted to plead guilty. They stated here in court that they were technically guilty—that is, that they put up an ante and played for a small sum, but when the game was over they returned the money. This was the showing made. I fined them, though they were only technically guilty, \$10 and costs, amounting to about \$50. Now I want to say the intimation that I have protected the gentlemen you speak of, or would have put a different fine on other persons under the same circumstances, is absolutely and willfully false, and the man who utters or insinuates such things knows he lies when he does it."

There was another thrust at Judge Maddox about fop-eared hounds. For only the day before yesterday in the superior court, Judge Maddox corrected a young attorney who said "by George" in arguing a criminal case.

"You must not use such language in the superior court, sir. The first thing you know you will be calling people fop-eared hounds. I know that it is done in some places, but you can't do it here."

This remark was told Mr. Jones, and in his interview he refers delicately to it. On the streets this evening great is the talk over the Sam Jones visit and its outcome. It beats the "lord's" trial all hollow.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Two Colored School Teachers Placed in Jail at Carrollton.

CARROLLTON, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—Two ladies of color are behind the bars today, accused of false swearing. They were their names Lizzie Graham and her sister, Lucinda Graham. They wanted to teach school in this county last year, and failed to be examined at the proper time. This prohibits an examination, unless the parties make affidavit that they were sick on examination day, or for other providential causes. They made affidavit to Hon. M. R. Russell that their sisters were sick on examination day, and for other providential causes. They were examined then, but later found out their perjury, and they were presented to the grand jury. They were charged with perjury, and were arrested by Sheriff Hewitt last evening at 4 o'clock, and arrived back this morning at 7 o'clock, being gone only fifteen hours. The girls are now behind the bars to answer the charge.

CRAZED BY WHISKY.

A Drunken Father Pursues His Daughter and Threatens to Kill Her.

ALBANY, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—Thursday night the peaceful slumbers of a household were disturbed by screams from a young and tender girl pursued by a drunken father threatening her life. A gentleman hurrying to the door, the girl begged him to take her mother, whom she feared the whisky-crazed man would murder. Going a short distance from the house he was halted by the words, "hands up" from the drunken man who stood gun in hand ready to fire. The gentleman returned to his house, the drunken father followed him, and he was again knelt and prayed and then begged the neighbor to kill him.

This man when sober is a kind and affectionate husband and father, a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, and he has made many friends during his short residence among our people. For obvious reasons, names are not given.

Two Peculiar Trees.

WAYCROSS, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—There are two very peculiar looking trees growing at Wareboro, Ga., known as the encolypus, or malarial absorber variety. It is said that these trees are very effective in absorbing malarial germs, and they are very hard to get to grow. A gentleman who was living at Albany at the time tells us that some years ago when an epidemic of malarial fever was in its height, he bought a number of these trees from Italy and tried to get them to grow, without success. They would not grow in red clay land. The color of the trunk is a light green, while the leaves are of deep green.

A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

But Now He Is Back in Prison Again Until the Next Term of Court.

MONROE, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—During August court, just after the trial of George Rooks, colored, for murder, and a verdict of guilty of manslaughter was rendered, while being carried from the courthouse to the jail, Rooks made a dash from the guards and made his escape. Yesterday he was caught at a sawmill on the river, and was taken to the county jail, where he will remain till the next term of court, at which time he will be sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary.

A Banquet to a Departing Doctor.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—The physicians of the city tendered a banquet to Dr. A. C. Blinn, who leaves this week for Macon, at the Ocean hotel last night. Dr. Blinn is one of Brunswick's most prominent physicians, and his removal to Macon is the occasion of much regret.

It is rumored that Brunswick is to have another afternoon paper. The gentleman mentioned in connection with the editorship is one of the best known newspapermen in the state.

Somewhat Curious.

SYLVANIA, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—A curious result of the wreck near Rocky Ford, reported in THE CONSTITUTION of Monday, was that the engine starting from the boiler of the engine literally cooked some of the fish in the pond. A number of terrapins and large fish floated to the surface, "cooked alive."

Indicted for Murder.

ZENULOS, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—The grand jury today returned a bill for murder in the case of Mr. C. T. Trice, who killed his brother some two months ago. Mr. Trice was brought to town this afternoon and lodged in jail to await trial.

An Accidental Fire.

HEPZHIBAH, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—The turpentine distillery of R. L. Usry, at Both station, on the Augusta, Gibson and Sanderville railroad, was entirely consumed by fire at noon today. A quantity of the products of the distillery was also burned. Fire accidental. Loss heavy; amount unknown; no insurance.

The Jefferson Bank.

JEFFERSON, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—The Jefferson bank is now an assured fact. Yesterday a contract was signed with a contractor to build the banking house. The capital stock will be \$25,000.

POND'S EXTRACT, used by Physicians and Hospitals in all parts of the world, for Pain and Hemorrhages. Genuine only in bottles with buff wrapper.

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HOWELL'S STORY

Told Before the Jury at Warrenton Yesterday.

LETTER WRITTEN BY CAPTAIN MCGRATH

Put Him Into Such a Frenzy That He Could Not Restrain Himself from Killing Him on Sight.

WARRENTON, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—The most important case for trial at this term of Warren superior court, that of the state versus Ashley V. Howell, for the killing of W. J. McGrath on the morning of June 11, last, was called this morning.

The thirty minutes intervening between 8:45 o'clock and 9:15 o'clock, was consumed in putting the witnesses for both sides in the box. At 9:15 o'clock both sides announced ready.

The prisoner was brought into the courtroom just at this time and took his seat between his attorneys, Colonel Thomas M. Hunt and E. P. Davis. He was dressed in a neat suit of black, and on the lapel of his coat he wore a tastefully arranged boutonniere. His face wore an expression of confidence, notwithstanding there could be seen the terrible strain under which he must be laboring.

Immediately thereafter the work of getting a jury was commenced. At 10 o'clock the names of sixty jurors had been called out of which ten jurors were secured. Here the court gave the recess of one hour, in which the sheriff might summons twenty-four more talesmen.

The Wife Enters.

During the intermission, the wife of the prisoner, accompanied by two sisters, and a like number of sisters of her husband, and others akin to both parties, came into court, and occupied seats within the bar and around the prisoner.

The meeting of husband and wife was tender and affectionate, but the usual display of love was avoided, as it prearranged.

During the early proceedings, Captain John McGrath, father of the victim of young Howell, sat within the bar, immediately in front of Howell. His head was bowed and every feature of his face portrayed grief and suffering at the untimely death of his only boy.

When the intermission was given, he quickly left his seat, and wandered to the street below, only to return when court again convened.

When the intermission of an hour had ended, the court found an insufficient number of talesmen present, so court adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Judge McWhorter rapped for order as a few minutes past 2 o'clock, and the work of swearing two other jurors commenced. At 2:25 o'clock the jury was completed. The following gentlemen constitute the jury: John W. McCord, Jerry Dawes, A. H. Reese, W. H. Hays, H. A. Lookhart, H. C. Crenshaw, K. M. Hall, J. W. Wright, Frank B. Jones, M. Wersham, J. R. Johnson, A. H. Sanderson.

The Evidence.

The jury secured, the work began. The first witness introduced was Judge H. H. Fitzpatrick, the postmaster, who swore as follows:

"On the morning of June 11th, Captain W. J. McGrath called on me, and asked me to pay me some money. He was standing in the private enclosure, just in front of and almost in the door. I had just written a receipt for the money and was signing my name to it, when I heard a voice, which I recognized as that of the defendant, saying: 'Yes, you wrote my wife a letter.'"

"I was then with his expression the shooting commenced. I did not see the defendant, but saw the pistol as the last two shots were struck. I saw defendant as he was leaving the room, pistol in hand."

The next witness was Marshall T. N. Shurly, who swore: "I heard pistol shots in the direction of the courthouse on the morning of the killing. I walked diagonally across the square toward the courthouse, when I met Mr. Ashley Howell, pistol in hand. I told him to halt, whereupon he came forward and surrendered himself, and his arms."

The shirt and vest worn by Captain McGrath on that fateful morning were shown the witness, but he could not positively identify them.

A. B. Higgs was next sworn. "I saw Ashley Howell the morning after the burning of the blacksmith shop of David Phillips, which burning occurred in March last. He expressed much sympathy for Mr. Phillips, saying: 'I will be one of a hundred men to give him \$1 each to help him up again.'"

Grath had said that he (Howell) had set fire to the shops. 'If McGrath will tell me this I will kill him. I want to kill him any how,' said Howell."

Here the state rested its case. There was very little cross-questioning of the witnesses, and everybody in the courtroom, and there were hundreds, began to feel that the case would not be so sensational as it had been. The attorneys for the defense retired, and after a short consultation returned and placed the prisoner on the stand to make his statement.

Death-like silence prevailed, and the ears of the spectators were strained to catch the words as they fell from young Howell's lips. The reading of the statement continued until the prisoner began to recite the contents of the letter which the deceased had written his wife. The counsel for the state interrupted at this point, and a hot legal battle ensued. Judge McWhorter ruled in favor of the state, and the defense begged to withdraw the prisoner's statement. This brought out all but Dr. The defense placed on the stand Dr. E. W. Hubert, W. C. English and Will Whitart to prove that the handwriting in this letter was that of Captain McGrath.

The letter was next read to the jury by Colonel E. P. Davis. Colonel Davis prefaced the reading of the letter by saying that the contents of the letter were so intensely bitter and vulgar that he would read the letter, and not for the packed house. The letter was then read from beginning to end. It abounded in the vilest language, and caused a blush of shame to mount to the cheeks of many.

The Prisoner's Statement.

The prisoner was then placed upon the stand for the second time, and commenced the reading of his statement. The following is a synopsis. The reading was clear and distinct, and the prisoner seemed perfectly composed:

"I am now twenty-four years old. My father's family and that of J. W. DeBeauvoir were always, since I can remember, very intimate. They would come to our house and we would go to their house, and each at the other's home were always welcome. My little daughter Julia and I were sweethearts from our childhood. I do not remember the day when I was too small to love her. She is several years younger than myself, hardly more than a child now. As I loved Miss Julia and intended to marry her, I was careful to watch her reputation, and as if she was most young ladies are sometimes, I was careful always to hunt down the critics, and never did I learn anything detrimental to her character."

"On the second day of April, 1891, we were married at the home of my father in Warrenton, by the Rev. J. H. Washburn, having previously made my arrangements so to do. I and my wife left Warrenton the very night of our marriage and went to Atlanta, where I took her to No. 83 Lloyd street, where I secured rooms, and I at once went to work with Traynam & Ray, with whom I had previously contracted. On about May 10th—I am not certain as to the exact date—an express package was taken from the express office in Atlanta by some one of the family where we were stopping."

"It contained ten tobacco cigars, cigarettes and stationery. It was addressed to my wife. I did not know it, but supposed some friend of ours had sent it to myself and wife. About May 12th I went to the general delivery post-office in Atlanta for my mail. This letter was handed me. If you will notice, gentlemen, this letter is addressed to Mrs. A. V. Howell, care of Mr. W. Howell, Atlanta. I have a half brother in Atlanta by the name of W. D. Howell, showing that whoever wrote the letter did not know the party in whose care it was sent. When I got the letter I opened and read it. It was a great surprise to me. As soon as I had read the letter, I took it to my wife and read it to her, asked her who wrote it, and why it was written. She wrote bitterly that any one who would write such a letter to my wife, and with all the emphasis that she could command, that she knew nothing about the letter, and knew not who wrote it. I stated to her that if she had deceived me before we were married—if she had been guilty of the conduct insinuated in the letter before we were married—that if she would not be so proud, and if she would be true to me, and if she would be true to the future I would forgive her, and we would go ahead and live happily together. I believed she was innocent. I believe it now."

"After I had read the letter to my wife and heard her denial of knowing anything about it, and knowing that the same party must have written the letter that sent the express package, I began to investigate who was the author of it. I did not have the money at once to come to Warrenton, so I sent the letter by my brother, Ray Howell, with the request that he investigate it. I asked him to ascertain from the express agent who sent the express package. Several days after I received a letter from him, saying that Captain W. J. McGrath was the sender of the express package, and that he had asked the agent of the letter addressed to my wife. I came to Warrenton to ascertain for myself who it was paying my wife these attentions, who it was that had written her this letter. I wished to put a stop to it. I got home on June 8th. I found other writings of Captain McGrath's. On comparison of the handwriting, I satisfied myself that the letter addressed to my wife was in Captain McGrath's handwriting. After satisfying myself that Captain McGrath was the man that was paying these attentions to my wife, and the author of the insulting letter to her, I was troubled and perplexed. I knew not what to do. I had no means to go to a distant state, and did not know but he would follow me there."

"On the eve of the 10th of June, I started around to my brother Ray's, where I was stopping, and as I walked along I was overtaken by Gus Cody, a very reliable negro, who had for a long while been in the employ of the Georgia Railroad Company, who had recently got his hand made on the road, and had a free pass on the road. He told me that Captain McGrath had that evening tried to get him to go to Atlanta, and take a note to him, and that he was going to do so. He said he would not go. I called Ray out. Gus repeated to him the story just told me. We asked him to meet us at English & Hall's, the next morning. I did not sleep any that night after what he again told me. I was so troubled by the thought that my young wife, that a child was being followed by a man who sought to debauch her, and that her wife purity and the sanctity of my home was being constantly threatened, I could not sleep. The next morning, I went to the door, then drew his knife, opened it, and drew the blade across his throat."

"The first it was thought that Rouse had escaped. But when the officer and the women went to go into the room they found the door locked. They heard Rouse groaning within. Then they went in, and the pistol was empty. Seeing that the pistol was of no avail to him Rouse fled the room."

"The young man present.

Rouse looked around and spied a well known young man, who was in the room. Like a flash he sprang at him. Deliberately he aimed his pistol at this young man. In another minute he would have sent a ball crashing through his head."

"Rouse, however, did not fire. He saw that the pistol was of no avail to him Rouse fled the room."

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BULLETS IN A BAGNIO.

Zach Rouse Sends Bullets Whizzing Around Promiscuously.

HE SHOOTS AT HIS MISTRESS,

And Then Fires Upon a Dodging Young Blood Who Was Present—Then He Attempts Suicide.

MACON, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—"My God, I'm dead!"

"D—n you, die!"

"Essie is dead!"

Those were the cries that proceeded from Essie Widgeon's bagnio, which Policeman Jones answered.

Before he got there, however, women were rushing about the streets like belted mad. One of them was pale and bleeding. A road cart was driven up to the door, and she got in and was driven rapidly toward the union depot and the business portion of the city. On Fourth street a hack was met, which had already been telephoned for. The woman got in the hack. She was driven down Fourth street and turned up Third street, on her way to Dr. Mettauer's office.

This was but a few minutes after 6 o'clock this morning.

While she was making haste to get to the doctor two men were in the hack badly in need of a physician. The face of one was badly bruised and there was an ugly wound in his head. The other had a horrible gash in his throat. The life blood was flowing out.

The Parties to the Tragedy.

Zach Rouse is a young man, well known in Macon and through Georgia. For a long time he traveled for Seigel & Hoch, the hatmakers. He did the heavy work. This young man has long been infatuated with the Widgeon woman, who is one of the best looking women in the country. He has long been going to see her. Last night about 9 o'clock he went to the house. He wanted to see Essie. She, for some cause, had not shown up. Rouse paced the floor and talked like one crazy. The women tried to quiet him and to get him to leave. But he wouldn't hear them.

The morning before 6 o'clock he saw Essie pass through the hall. He followed her to a rear room of the house. When he got in there he drew his pistol and said:

"Now, if—n you, I'll kill you."

He suited his actions to his words. Aiming his pistol, he fired three shots at the woman. Two took effect.

One entered the center of the woman's breast. The other made an ugly wound in the woman's head. The other bullets flew wide of the mark and buried themselves in the wall of the room. The woman fell to the floor, bleeding and fainting.

The Young Man Present.

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**Likely to Result as a Boomerang on the
Men Who Started It—The Governor's
Demand for Satisfaction.**

The Georgia Female Seminary. —The Gainesville, Ga., October 8.—(Special).—The Georgia Female Seminary has opened, and Professor VanHoose is exceedingly proud of the opening. About one hundred and fifty students are in attendance. They come from all over Georgia and other states, and all seem delighted with Gainesville and the seminary. Professor VanHoose is the directress, and has organized an orchestra, and proposes to have the students perform at the state.


which, for the moment, we stand, are fixed not by ourselves, but by the platform of our respective parties. There is one of two of them which I propose to present. One of them is the question of silver, and the other question of taxation. One relates to the standard with which we shall measure our exchanges with each other and the rest of the world, and the other relates to the methods of tax-

crop of this county will be one-fourth less than it was last year. The crop last year amounted to about thirty-six thousand bales and this year, according to the estimates, it will be about twenty-seven thousand bales. Last year's crop, however, was larger than usual. This year's crop is about 15 per cent below the average.

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ATLANTA, GA., October 9, 1891.

The Senate Substitute.
 In yesterday's CONSTITUTION, the printer's error of the senate substitute for the Smith bill "A Suitable Bill," though the remarks that followed must have shown that the heading was a typographical error. It should have read, "A Substitute Bill."

The measure does not strike us as a suitable one at all. It is in some sort a modification of the Smith substitute for the Berner bill, but the modifications are not such as to commend it to those who desire to see state control of the railroads carried out in a rational and orderly way. The substitute proposed by the railroad committee of the senate is no less an invitation to useless and damaging litigation than the bill on which it is based. In fact, this feature is so prominent in all the measures that have been seriously considered that a casual observer may well inquire how it is that the legislature seems to insist on a plan which is opposed to the whole railroad policy of the state.

We presume that every intelligent person knows what that policy is. The state, having decided that the railroads were subject to control in all matters affecting the rights and interests of the public, lodged its sovereignty, so far as the corporations are concerned, in the hands of a board of commission, which was duly established under the constitution of 1877. When the matter was up for discussion, there was a great deal of talk about leaving the whole matter in the hands of the legislature. It was soon seen, however, that the roads could not be operated under a set of rigid and cast-iron rules, to hold good from session to session.

It was seen, too, that the conflicts arising between the people and the corporations could not be settled in the courts except by expensive and damaging litigation. The question was, how should state control be exercised in order to be made effective? The legislature, after deliberately considering the question in all its bearings, concluded to commit its power in this matter to a board of commission. The railway commission was thereupon established, and the law under which it operates has been found to fit the situation so well that it has not only solved the problem of state control, but has served as a model for a number of other states.

Wherein has the commission failed in the purpose for which it was established? This is a question which we should be glad to see the senate consider and discuss. Let its powers be amplified, if they are not large enough; make them plenary, if necessary; but do not make it the nidus of useless and expensive litigation. The commission represents the power of the legislature—the sovereignty of the state. Let its functions be as large as its dignity. It was established to prevent state control of the railroads from taking the shape of a scramble in the courts; one of its purposes is to prevent litigation which is so damaging and unnecessary.

Let the senate, always considered the conservator of state legislation, regard the matter from this point of view.

Concerning Laws and Customs.
 Laws and customs, to be worth anything, must be the natural outgrowth of the wants and necessities of a community.

As Chief Justice Blackley expressed it in his admirable address before the Atlanta Law school, laws must grow; they cannot, in the best sense, be made.

When a horde of carpet-baggers in South Carolina, after the war, swept away the system of laws in that state, and proceeded at one fell swoop to substitute the code of New York, the result was unsatisfactory, confused and mischievous. The natives no longer retained control of affairs than they re-established in the main their old system. Louisiana had a somewhat similar experience.

In a smaller degree may be seen, from time to time, illustrations of the mistaken policy forced upon these two states by aliens during their brief career of misrule. It is a common thing in these days of progressive experiments to see a city or a town borrow bodily the charter provisions or ordinances of another community, and attempt to enforce them vigorously. In too many instances these innovations do not work well. When an easy-going western or southern town adopts the blue laws of a New England city, men kick against the strange system, and never rest satisfied under it. Just as great a mistake is the effort to fit itself to the laws and customs of a great city of a million or more inhabitants. Especially in police matters this mistake most frequently made. When a policeman in New York tells a man standing on the sidewalk to move on, the reason is obvious, and there is no protest or resistance. But try it in a small place, where there is plenty of room, and no crowd, and the citizen thus treated will not be disposed to obey. He will have the sympathy of others, and people generally will resent what they

consider an arbitrary and unnecessary command. There must be reason in all things, and a law with no reason back of it will soon fall into contempt. Municipal lawmakers should study the conditions of their own communities, and shape their wants into laws. They waste time when they study totally dissimilar communities, and borrow their systems without reference to the home situation.

In a word, the little town of Tallhott should have laws and customs suited to it, and should not attempt to force the policy and the regulations of a big metropolis upon its liberty-loving citizens.

Campbell's Slanderers.
 "The Ohio canvass this year," remarks the republican St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "is clean and dignified." Undoubtedly our contemporary spoke too quick. Its remark was made before the attack on Governor Campbell's credit appeared in the republican newspapers. The New York Recorder and the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. This attack shows that cleanliness and dignity are confined to the democratic party in the Ohio canvass, and this fact The Globe-Democrat should make a note of, for it is a very interesting one.

We observe that the Cincinnati organ, which handled the explosive matter contained in the Wood-Forker forgery case declares that the attack on Governor Campbell comes from a democratic source. This may be true. There are many so-called democrats in Ohio who have formed the habit of working for republican boodle; but it is to be observed that the attack on Governor Campbell's credit has only appeared in the columns of republican organs. It is not an ordinary attack. It does not touch his political record. It is personal and venomous. It is an attempt to smirch his character and break down his credit. There is not a hint of politics in it; from beginning to end it is personal and vindictive. It has less excuse than the Forsaker forgery business, for that, although a lie, dealt with politics. The slander which the republican organs are now fattering is simply a malicious attempt to show that Governor Campbell is both reckless and dishonest in his business methods.

We are not surprised to hear that the governor has called his republican defamers to order. He has instructed his attorneys to bring suit against The New York Recorder for damages, and he has called on The Commercial Gazette to make suitable reparation. We should think that this Cincinnati organ, which has had its reputation injured by the publication of the Forsaker-Wood forgery, would be careful how it picked up such a slander as that which is aimed at Governor Campbell's character and standing, but it seems to be in love with the business.

Its explanation of the publication might have been written by Murat Halstead. It says that, although it knew the charges to be in the nature of a slander, it printed them as a matter of public interest. The explanation itself is not without its venom. It may be a matter of public interest to know to what depths of infamy a republican organ will descend for political purposes, but it ought to be answerable for defamation of character.

The attack on Governor Campbell's credit may turn out to be even more important than the republican organs supposed, but in a different way. It is so malicious and venomous that it goes beyond the purpose of its investors, and is likely to add to the situation a good deal of business that the republicans had not counted on. In other words, the charge is so reckless and uncalled for that honest men are bound to resent it. It is bound to make friends and voters for Governor Campbell.

The Sons of Somebody.
 Within the past two or three years the Sons of Veterans, and quite a number of similar societies, have been organized. It is now proposed, says a Chicago paper, to organize the Sons of Abolitionists, and there is no telling how far the new craze will go.

Our Chicago contemporary suggests that an idea is abroad in the land to the effect that it takes a great deal of intelligent and well-directed effort to become the son of a great, or even a prominent, man, and it seems that the youngsters who have achieved that distinction do not propose to allow the public to remain in ignorance of the fact. Possibly we shall soon see societies of the Sons of Workmen, composed of gilded idlers who desire to show the world that they are descended from ancestors whose energetic brains and muscles enabled them to earn their own living. It is to be hoped so. While our young men are about it, they will do a manly and a graceful thing in proclaiming that they honor their fathers, not only because some of them were noted men, but because they possessed the sturdy virtues and the indomitable enterprise which made the wilderness of this continent blossom as the rose.

We are for that historic but badly snubbed individual, the Old Man, first, last and all time. He has done more for us than we have ever done for him, but it is to be feared that there is a disposition to snub him under, and not allow him a fair field and a fighting chance. Now is the time to reform all this. Instead of getting up societies whose members boast of their descent from a lot of old colonels, or a crowd of fanatics, let us take a step in the right direction, and in a similar way honor the pioneers and honest toilers whose axes, plows and hammers have made us the heirs of all the ages. While we are organizing these societies, let us honor the plowshare as well as the sword!

Sending Our Lepers to Canada.
 The Canadian authorities are very angry with Dr. Edson, of New York, because he picks up the Chinese lepers as rapidly as possible and dumps them upon Canada. After the lepers are sent to Canada, the close watch kept on the American side prevents them from returning.

It is admitted that we cannot send our lepers away by the steamship lines, because their rules bar out all contagious diseases, and leprosy is held by many to be such a disease. New York cannot ship her lepers south or west—the country would not stand it. She can hardly keep them where they are, because the citizens might get up a riot and massacre them.

What is to be done? Of course it is not the right thing to smuggle these dangerous pests over the border of a friendly country, and not allow them to be sent back. There

can be doubt about that. But again the question comes up, What can be done about it?

Why not have a government vessel set apart to receive these unfortunate and make periodical trips with them to a distant island, where they can be provided for without endangering other people? Humanity and prudence would seem to suggest such a course.

Two Important Measures.
 The house yesterday passed two very important bills, and it is to be hoped that the senate will push them to a successful conclusion before adjournment.

They are the bills introduced by that experienced and valuable legislator, Mr. Wheeler, of Walker, who has been a member of the legislature long enough to take practical advantage of the experience gained in his long term of service.

Mr. Wheeler's two bills seek to amend the constitution by providing for:
 1. Annual sessions of the legislature;
 2. A limitation of fifty days on each annual session, which limitation shall not be extended under any circumstances than a pending impeachment trial, or by the governor's call for an extra session.

The constitution now provides for biennial sessions of the legislature, and limits the time of each session to forty days, which is rendered absolutely nugatory by a provision allowing the time to be extended and a recess to be taken by a two-thirds vote.

Let us see how it has worked.—The legislative session of 1884-5 consumed 146 days. It required 157 days to get through with the legislature of 1887-7. That of 1889-9 took 170 days. If the present legislature adjourns on the 15th of this month, as agreed upon, it will have been in session 146 days.

Of course it is a matter of impossibility for the legislature to finish its business within the forty days, fixed by the constitutional limitation, but the authority given it to extend its sessions, "if rendered necessary by the public business," has resulted in extensions unnecessarily long.

A bill has already passed this general assembly which will have the effect of removing from the legislature the consideration of many local bills and bulky charters, which amendment will, no doubt, be ratified by the people at the next election.

There will be no trouble in disposing of the public business in a session of fifty days every year, and if the two bills passed yesterday by the house are likewise as fortunate in the senate, the result will be an annual saving to the state of about fifty thousand dollars.

It is to be hoped that the senate will pass these bills at once, for the house has not sent to the upper body two more meritorious measures.

Bogus Widows.
 The newspapers recently have given the story of several cases in which bogus widows mysteriously made their appearance, and claimed the estates of wealthy middle-aged men, who had lived and died leaving the world under the impression that they were single.

A few days ago a beautiful stranger visited the grave of the late Augusta, Maine, millionaire, E. C. Allen, and gave every evidence of deep grief. At first she claimed to be a relative, but later admitted that she was the widow of the dead man who married her in Paris several years ago.

The relatives of Allen are wondering what will be the outcome. They have not decided whether to oppose the stranger or yield to her claims. The fact is, the bogus widow imposture is easy, when two or three persons of fair reputation conspire together to push it through. The alleged Mrs. Allen would find it an easy matter to get a shady preacher in Paris, and two or three persons, to make oath that she was married. The loss of the marriage certificate could be accounted for.

In some states and countries no marriage ceremony would be required. Under their laws, if Allen introduced this lady as his wife, and lived with her for a time, she would be legally his widow. Now, when a million is the prize in view it would not be hard to find witnesses to such a marriage. Perhaps the lady at Augusta may be a genuine widow. She is said to be beautiful and refined, and impresses people favorably. It is to be hoped that she is not an impostor. But the bogus widow business is a real danger, and a dead man's millions make a bright and shining temptation.

Baby McKee is a back number. Little Frances Cleveland takes the cake.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAXER is going to Chicago but it has taken him a long time to find out where he belongs.

EUGENE FIELD admits that he used to sing bass. This was when he was young. Now that he is married, he does the next best thing—he sings very low.

DEMOCRATS who count on Massachusetts in 1892 are very sanguine. It is better to leave Massachusetts out and count on Connecticut.

THE FEMALE clerks in Washington are compelled to contribute to the McKinley corruption fund in Ohio. They can get their revenge by inducing their sweethearts to vote the democratic ticket.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL, of Ohio, is very lucky in his enemies. Their attacks always help him.

IT SHOULD be borne in mind that the republican party is in favor of the Sherman bullion law, which is giving the people paper money based on metal that has neither coinage nor money value.

SECRETARY FOSTER will make some speeches in Ohio. He will tell the people in plain terms that his duties in the treasury department are more arduous than those of a clerk in a grocery store.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.
 MONSIEUR D. CONWAY'S letter against Mrs. Maybrick has brought out indignant communications from Miss Gail Hamilton and Hon. A. H. H. Dawson, formerly of Georgia, now of New York, in which the position is taken that there was not a particle of evidence in the trial to show that Mrs. Maybrick poisoned her husband, ever had any poison, or was of doubtful character.

BROOKING WITH NEXT SUNDAY, Baltimore will try a rigid Sabbath law. Nothing will be allowed to be sold in the city except loaves and milk. Cigars, soda water and ice cream will be barred.

HUGH O. FENTREY, who quit the pulpit four or five years ago and devoted himself to lecturing on socialism and denouncing the law as an instrument of wrong, has just been admitted to the bar, and will in future practice law. He says that he sticks to his old view, but has to make a living, and the bar offers him the best chance.

Mrs. PAUL KATZ, of New York, is in trouble. He married a short time ago, and lived happily with his wife until the lady discovered that he

had a glass eye. Then she left him and refuses to return. Mr. Paul Katz evidently has a harder time than his brother Tom.

EVANGELIST D. L. MOODY, in a sermon delivered in Chicago on Monday, sharply criticized those who have a craving for titles. Among other things he said: "Moses might have stood at the head of the army and been one of the great men of the world, but he turned his back upon the gilded palaces forty years before to obey the commands of God and aid the despised Hebrews. He was not ready for the great work until God had taken him and kept him for forty years. A man in the present day who wants to do anything must begin before he is forty years old, but those times were different. When God did call, it was just plain Moses. He did not call him Lord Moses, or Prince Moses, or Dr. Moses, or Dr. Moses. He called him by his true name, the name given him by his parents. God never gives titles to any of his workers. Oh, how men like titles! There are many who would do anything to call themselves duke, or prince, or colonel, or major, or to have the letters D. D. or LL.D. tacked on the end of their names. There are some ministers of the gospel with Rev. on one end and D. D. on the other end who would rather be accused of impiety or lack of faith in the glorious words of the Lord than to be addressed without the prefix or the suffix. There are some men who have big hearts, and little brains, and these are the men whom God cannot make use of."

THE OPENING of the streets in New York enables the druggists to sell quinine by the bushel. The city is said to be full of malaria, and disastrous results are expected.

THE LATE KING Karl, of Wurtemberg, was for years under the complete control of three Americans who ran his government and used up most of the revenue. Forced by public opinion, the king got rid of them about five years ago.

ANOTHER CHARGE of plagiarism has been made against ex-Senator Ingalls. It seems that in his late article on the cabinet he took bodily from The Congressional Record page after page of that book without giving credit. There is very little in this charge, however, as Ingalls is a man of no pretensions to style, the writer who has been accused by Ingalls of using such facts as not injuring anybody by it also uses the exact language in which he finds them written in the Congressional Record. Ingalls has shown that he is a brilliant writer. The fact that he picks up here and there a paragraph or a page in a public document as dry as an almanac does not make him out a plagiarist.

HICKORY NUTS.

The Same Old Story.
 He's the same old story that he was last year, With the same old bore on the same old stage; With the same old poem—the same old cheer, And the same old trick that no rube can stretch! For they threw him out the door, And they dragged him o'er the floor, And they said: "Come back no more!" But come he did—the old, old bore! And he'll never shut the door, Though the elements may roar, And raise Cain on sea and shore, He'll forage and ranges, And through the best of the exchanges, He will never go away. He is here and here to stay, Fair'n't no use to "cuss" or pray— For your office is a lawless place, For this grim, voracious raven! With that croak of "Nevermore!" O, the melancholy days have come and brought the same old bore!

The Tonsillitis continues to "hold its own." It is decidedly the best paper ever published in that town.

Editor Perry is putting in some good work on the new Irwin World. His paragraphs glisten like dew on a watermelon.

The way the newspaper business looks up before the new Georgia paper is:

"Life is but a noisy vapor; Yet we find, in passing through it, Any man can run a paper, Save the man who's hired to do it."

A BIG STREAK OF LUCK.

Anxious Citizen—is the editor going to give bail?

Office Boy—Not much. He's going to practice economy.

Another Citizen—Practice economy?

Office Boy—Of course. You see, he can edit the paper from the jail, and he'll get free rations for a whole year. It's a big streak of luck for him!

Says The Tribune of Rome: "THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is to be congratulated on securing the services of that bright and capable newspaper man, Mr. Frank Wellborn, of the lately incinerated Savannah Times. Than Frank Wellborn there is no better man on the staff of THE CONSTITUTION."

If there was any doubt about autumn being here in all her glory, the following would settle it:—"Brethren, we've done the best we could!—Wood! * * * Wood!"

Rem Crawford's railroad editors rival some of the railroads in length. He will soon be accompanied by the banner in order to accommodate them.

GEORGIA NEWS NOTES.

Colonel Tribble, of counsel for the defense in the Glover wife-poisoning case, is very hopeful of getting a new trial and saving the doctor from a life-term in the state penitentiary. To a reporter he said:

"We will appeal for a new trial, and the appeal will be heard the next week of Clark superior court."

"Do you think a new trial will be granted?"

"In my opinion there is no doubt about that. One of the authorities with which it was reviewed will say of a certainty, the end of Glover's trial is not yet. Though public opinion is prejudiced against him, the state will be a free man before the end of another six months."

"What was the state case?"

"The state got a conviction on the chloroform and morphine thereof. One witness swore that at a half past eight he saw the doctor administer to Glover's wife in a short while, by pouring it on a handkerchief and placing it over her nose, it being closed so as to enable her to breathe. The doctor then administered the chloroform to her. But that theory is perfectly absurd and contrary to fact. For she died in convulsions, the brain was dry, the brain was congested in the lower part and the condition of the eyes showed that she was under the influence of a heavy dose of chloroform and morphine."

The evidence showed that she had congestive chills or pericarditis fever, and it also showed that Dr. Glover administered chloroform and morphine to her again until she convulsed, and died in a perfectly rigid state, threw back her head and sufficed her arms."

With a boldness characteristic of all great and laudable efforts of the Carrollton shipyard and established a cotton buyers' exchange. The Times says it is a voracious young, fledgling, and the way watermelons, cigars, etc., disappear, is indeed painful to those who are unfortunate enough to have to pay the bill. In the pristine vigor of its uncut greenness, this wonderful creature is no respecter of persons—old and young alike fall victims to its rapacity. It has no roof or walls with which to encase its voracity. Out it has the advantage of the crisp and invigorating atmosphere with which to infuse its juvenile and healthy lungs.

A good one is told on a well-known business man of Brunswick, who was waiting a gardener a few weeks ago and was referred to a gentleman of a small town in New Jersey. A letter was sent to the Jerseyman offering him the position in this city. To the writer's surprise, a few days ago, when he received a letter from the man thanking him for his kindness, but stating that he had just accepted a position with the family of one of the Vanderbilts at a large figure. The Brunswick man expected to get his gardener for about forty dollars, or, possibly, for forty-five dollars per month. Vanderbilt outbid him, however, for he offered the man a good-sized fortune just to take charge of his flower garden.

The Rome Tribune wants to see a statue of Alexander Stephens in the capitol. The Tribune says:

"He lies in a grave on which no tear falls, upon which an ungrateful people places no wreath of glory, and which no one deems it his duty to reverence."

In the capitol at Atlanta stands a noble statue of the eloquent Mr. Stephens. Why not place one of Stephens there to keep it company? Are we so unmindful of great and unselfish deeds done for our safety and prosperity and peace?

"Shall this shame ever rest upon Georgia's proud name?"

William's Crow.

From The New York Tribune.

The German emperor has been measured for a new crown. It will be made in the most approved fall and winter shape. Some people think that

this is an unnecessary bit of extravagance. They say the old crown is just about as good as new and would do very well for another season with a little renovating. To be sure, the emperor's head has increased in size, so that the old crown is a little snug, but that difficulty could be readily obviated by taking it to some establishment which advertises, "Your Crown Resized While You Wait."

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Like all other visitors to Atlanta, the Poughkeepsie excursionists are charmed with the city. In the whole party there is no shrewder observer than Professor A. R. Haskins, who is one of the head men in the faculty of the famous business college, the Eastman, which is located there. Georgia's boys who have had a course there are numbered by the score. Atlanta has sent a great many young men there, and Professor Haskins has found several old pupils here. "I find them holding good positions," he stated. "They are active business men, and are among the leaders. Atlanta seems to me to be a splendid field for any enterprising man, and particularly for young men. They get a good show here, and if there is anything in them they have the opportunity to show it. I was just telling one of my capitalist friends of our party that Atlanta appears to me to be a good place to invest in manufacturing enterprises. Your city is in the heart of a great field, and Atlanta has such a long start over her neighbors that she has certain advantages in competing for business."

Professor Haskins says that the prejudice which was for a long time entertained against business colleges has pretty well died out. Old business men, who got their training in office work, are now turning to the schools for a good training in three or four months. But the business college is conducted on exactly the same principles that commercial business is carried on. For instance, there will be from one to three banks in a college, and they are just as any national bank is, except that limitation money is used instead of the real, and the cashiers do not embezzle and run away. Notes are given and protested, too, if they are not paid when due.

Miss Martha Ford, who is producing "She Stood for Conqueror," at the Edgewood Avenue theater, enters the profession with the prestige of a fine family name. Her father, Mr. John T. Ford, of Baltimore, has brought out more actors and actresses who have turned out greater than any other living manager. A biography of Mr. Ford would be a good history of the American stage for the last fifty years. He is a perfect storehouse of stage lore. A few months ago I was seeking some information, and wrote to Mr. Ford and Mr. Joseph Jefferson simultaneously. The matter was entirely trivial. Mr. Ford replied at length, giving from memory details of events which occurred far, far back. In conclusion he suggested that Mr. Jefferson might give some additional facts.

Mr. Jefferson, in his kind reply, said that he was in doubt, and suggested that he thought Mr. Ford could determine it.

Mr. John H. Parnell was very anxious yesterday about his mother's condition. He expects that she will start across as soon as she is strong enough to stand the voyage. He will accompany her if she needs him. Mr. Parnell was greatly depressed over the death of his famous brother. Being asked the extent and probable disposition of the late leader's property, Mr. Parnell said: "My impression is that there is no telling how much of it has been eaten up in the litigation which was forced upon him in the last three years of his life; nor do I know anything certain about the disposition of his property. At one time he was worth \$100,000, but he spent the greater part of that to help his party. He had an estate in county Wicklow, some stone quarries, copper mines and mills, but whether they were clear or mortgaged I cannot tell. I have not had a letter from Charles since last spring."

A CONSTITUTION reporter, who had been on the paper only a day or two, found a bank book yesterday containing \$120 in greenbacks. This CONSTITUTION brings good luck.

The concerts which the Twenty-first New York regiment band have been giving each evening at the Kimball since the arrival of the Davy Crocketts, have been greatly enjoyed by the guests of the house and their friends. The band is an excellent one, and during their evening concerts the arcades have been thronged with beautiful people in attractive toilette. Down in the lobby it was next to impossible to get through the crowd.

The concluding number last night was "Dixie." It was rendered with splendid fire. And the enthusiasm with which it was received! Five hundred men in the corridor and the balconies hurrahed, gave the old yell which could be heard for blocks, and threw their hats high in the air. The encore was tremendous.

Mr. Lucian Davis, owner and publisher of The Old Homestead, at Savannah, is in the city. Mr. Davis was formerly an Atlanta boy. By hard work and sound judgment he has extended the circulation of his magazine beyond forty thousand copies a month. When he started he sent his mail to the postoffice by boys. Now it takes six or seven trips of a big day to haul the edition to the office. He is one of the keenest advertising men in the country and deserves his success.

Judge Emory Speer came in Wednesday midnight from Mr. Airy, where he has been summering, and early yesterday morning left for Macon to open the United States court.

One of the handsomest members of the house, who is wearing a silk hat, says that the adjournment must come very shortly now or he will have to pay for the hat. He took up a bet that the assembly would not adjourn before November 1st.

Captain James Foster, of Darien, one of the lumber kings of Georgia, left last night for his home.

Billy Cleveland, the minstrel manager, who was arrested at the opera house Tuesday, introduced a novelty this year. At the opening of the season he sent to the dramatic critic of every prominent paper a handsomely lithographed pass good for all his shows anywhere they play. Cleveland's idea is a good one and will be followed by other managers.

In the Washington "Outings" of The St. Louis Republic recently a statement was made that Congressman Hemphill, of South Carolina, who had been one of Mr. Crisp's supporters for the speakership, had decided to support Mr. Mills. Mr. Hemphill was quoted as saying that not to elect Mills would be to disgrace the tariff issue.

Mr. Hemphill, to the contrary, will support Judge Crisp. In a letter received by a friend here a few days ago, Mr. Hemphill says he is going to vote for Judge Crisp and will work for him.

By Running Over a Match.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., October 8.—[Special.] A sixty-six-thousand-dollar fire occurred at McCormick & Burgess's warehouse today at 1:30 o'clock. The fire was accidental, caused by a truck running over a match. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

GRADY MONUMENT.

Arrangements for the Unveiling Ceremony Being Made.

LETTERS TO GOVERNOR AND MILITARY.

The Confederate Veterans and Knights Templar Especially Invited—The Newsboys to Be in It.

The funeral incident of the Grady monument will be the

The pedestal of the Grady monument rising to visible proportions. Yesterday a load of stone was being hauled, and it is expected that the monument will stand complete under the drapery, awaiting the unveiling ceremony. Preparations for that event are going apace. President Northern and his staff, the confederate veterans, the military Knights Templar, the police, fire companies, and in fact, all local organizations who are taking part.

Colonel W. L. Calhoun, commanding Fourth Georgia battalion, has been requested to act as marshal. The following letter was sent him yesterday:

Colonel W. L. Calhoun, City—Dear Sir: In a name of the Grady Monument Association, I request you to favor us by having your presence to participate in the unveiling of the statue of Henry W. Grady, which is to occur on the 21st instant.

It is earnestly hoped that the confederate veterans, who were so near Mr. Grady's side when he was shot, and who are now so tender to them through a hearty invitation to be present as a body.

Having requested that you will accept charge of all the military and the confederate veterans, as officer of the day, and if convenient it would promote the wishes of the association and perhaps best conform to the propriety of the occasion in forming the Grady Cadets, the post of honor in forming the military.

Hoping to receive an early acceptance at your hands, both personally and as the representative of the organizations mentioned, I have the honor to be yours very truly,

C. S. NORTHERN,
 President Grady Monument Association.

GRADY MONUMENT

Plans for the Unveiling Ceremony
of the Grady Monument
are Being Made.

TO GOVERNOR AND MILITARY

Confederate Veterans and
Loyalists Especially Invited—
The Newboys to Be in It.

The Grady monument will be unveiled on Tuesday, October 14, at 10 o'clock. The monument is a granite shaft, 100 feet high, and is to be placed on a base of granite. The monument is to be unveiled by the governor, and the military will be present. The monument is to be unveiled by the governor, and the military will be present. The monument is to be unveiled by the governor, and the military will be present.

W. L. Calhoun, commanding the Georgia battalion, has been requested to attend the unveiling. The following letter was received from him:

W. L. Calhoun, City—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., I beg to say that I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the Grady monument, and I am sure that it will be a most successful one.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. Calhoun.

The following letter was received from the governor:

Governor—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the Grady monument, and I am sure that it will be a most successful one.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Governor.

The following letter was received from the military:

Military—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the Grady monument, and I am sure that it will be a most successful one.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Military.

The following letter was received from the newboys:

Newboys—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the Grady monument, and I am sure that it will be a most successful one.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Newboys.

The following letter was received from the unveiling committee:

Unveiling Committee—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and I am very glad to hear of the unveiling of the Grady monument, and I am sure that it will be a most successful one.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Unveiling Committee.

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I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Unveiling Committee.

The following letter was received from the unveiling committee:

LAD TO HIS REST

In the Shadow of the Church He Once
Served

WILL BE THE BODY OF DR. BENEDICT.

The Funeral at St. James Church—The Sad Incident in Connection with His Daughter's Marriage.

The funeral of Rev. Samuel Benedict, who met such an untimely death in Cincinnati, Tuesday, will occur at Marietta today.

For ten years he was rector of St. James church in that little city, and there they brought him to perform the sad funeral rites over his body.

The train bearing the body arrived at Marietta at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The body was accompanied by the wife of the deceased, Rev. George Benedict; Rev. Ernest Benedict; Rev. Cleveland Benedict; Miss Julia Benedict; Mr. Heppner, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Williams, a married daughter of the deceased, living in Ohio, and Dr. S. C. Bue-

home in Milan. Nothing more was heard from the angry and grieving family.

Several weeks ago he fell into the trouble which landed him behind prison bars. He wrote to his mother, explaining his circumstances and asked her to send him \$200.

A reply came. It stated that if Grotte would renounce all disaffection to the faith of his fathers, and come back to his aging mother to spend with her the remainder of her days, she would give him 15,000 rubles, a stone mill and the estate on which she lived, amounting to a sum in the neighborhood of from twelve to twenty thousand dollars.

The Jewish law in regard to inheritance is that no will is made by the father, the mother disposing of the property as she wishes, and at his death this privilege falls to the eldest son.

Grotte is aware of this, and hence does not know what to do. Properly, he would have about six thousand dollars as his share of the estate left by his father; his mother offers him, provisionally, more than double.

But the old, old custom prevails, and that is the stumbling block, for Grotte laughs at the idea of deserting his wife and child, and says he will listen to no suggestion bearing upon it.

"Couldn't the Russian laws compel your mother to give you a just share of the estate?" was asked.

"No," he said, "the Jewish laws of marriage, divorce, inheritance and the like have their force where I came from."

"What, then, I asked, after a pause. He is without doubt still awaiting an answer.

The James Grape.—This constitution has received a sample of the James grape, from Allen Warren & Son, of Greenville, N. C. Its color is black, and it is twice the size of the superlative some berries measuring one and a quarter inches in diameter, and allan skin. It ripens from the middle of September till after frost. The flavor is perfect, while its great size, late ripening (after all other grapes are gone) make it the most valuable grape of our native varieties. Undoubtedly it is the most beautiful and delicious grape ever grown in the south.

Has Seen His Work.—Mr. A. R. Archer, of London, is in the city, the guest of Mr. Jerry Lynch. Mr. Archer has seen victims of Jack the Ripper, and upon one occasion joined in the chase of the fugitive.

A Correction.—There was a slight mistake in the report of "The Traveler," a few days ago, "said Miss Myrtle Winter, yesterday, 'My little niece, Ruby Lynn Austin, went from here to Dallas, Tex., and while it is true she went by herself, I took her to the train myself, bought her ticket for her, and asked the conductor to take charge of her, which he said he would do. Her mother and father are both living, and she went to join them in Dallas.'"

Lost His Watch Chain.—Mr. William T. Leary, of the Poughkeepsie News-Press, who is in the city with the Crockett hook and ladder company, was a fine gentleman yesterday between Tyler's drug store and West End.

The chain is close linked and has two strands, both passing through a slide. That slide is red on one side and black on the other, and has the letters W. T. L. on it. The lock contains the picture of a lady. Chief Couch will receive the chain.

Not by a Druggist.—The constitution has received a note from Mrs. Laura D. Ripley, mother of the babe who died near Decatur day before yesterday, from the effects of a dose of medicine. In the note Mrs. Ripley says: "The body was prescribed put up by the druggist in the usual way, but powders left without being labeled."

Young People's Society.—The Young People's Society of the Christian church, on Hunter street, will give an entertainment in the church building Friday night.

They Were Pleased.—The members of the Poughkeepsie party went in a body yesterday to see the cyclorama and were welcomed by Manager Paul Atkinson. The visitors expressed their surprise and delight. They declared that it was the finest exhibition of the kind they had ever seen.

A Pepperpot Hunt.—Mr. John Carey has invited a small party of Atlanta friends to go with him to his Louisiana sugar plantation and spend a week hunting the pepperpot, which fine bird abounds there. Among these who will probably go will be Mr. Charlie Hopkins, Mr. E. P. King, Mr. T. T. Green and Mr. Burns.

Improvements at Trinity.—The improvements being made on the interior of Trinity church will soon be completed. The walls are being handsomely frescoed, the building splendidly heated, and the general appearance of the interior is being improved.

A Nice Present.—Mr. Charles Beerman presented Ed Callaway with a gift which gentleman prizes very highly. It is a beautiful mosaic pipe, brought from Germany by Mr. Beerman, and is on a splendid representation of a flower girl. It is indeed a beauty.

A Dislocated Shoulder.—Mr. James Dalford, who has been working about the Van Winkle foundry for some time, yesterday fell from a platform around the building, dislocating his shoulder. Dr. Elkin rendered the necessary aid.

He Is Better.—J. C. Lindsey, the horse dealer who was stricken with paralysis Sunday, is still at the Providence hospital. Mr. Lindsey's brother-in-law, Mr. T. M. Worcester, of Cincinnati, reached Atlanta yesterday, and will remain in the city until the sick man is able to travel. Mr. Lindsey's home is in Kentucky.

County Commissioners.—There will be a called meeting of the county commissioners this morning at 10 o'clock. Important matters will be considered.

Bishop Weed to Be Here.—Bishop Weed, of Florida, will preach at St. Phillips in the evening, October 10th, and at which time will confirm any persons desiring the apostolic rite. Dr. Tupper, the rector, will be glad to confer with and prepare any candidate for confirmation in the parish.

Less Hopeful.—The condition of Major Nash is not as hopeful as it has been. Since Wednesday he has remained about the same, but is constantly growing weaker. Dr. Avery and Dr. Van Golds-noven are working faithfully with their patient, and hope yet to bring him around all right.

The Atlanta Presbytery.—The Presbyterial ministers of Atlanta will leave on Friday morning to attend the meeting of the Atlanta presbytery at Forsyth, Ga. The Rev. A. R. Holder of the Moore Memorial church, will preach the opening sermon on Friday night.

A Registered Letter Twelve Years Old. Quite a curiosity was shown a CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday at the postoffice in the registry department. A registered letter bearing the date of February 5, 1879, sent from Atlanta, Ga., to Franklin, heard county, Georgia, and addressed to "John Kelly," was returned after having lain in the postoffice at Franklin twelve years.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades, room mouldings and furniture; 40 Marietta street; telephone 77.

THE MANY FRIENDS OF Mr. Walter T. Forbes throughout the city will rejoice to learn that he has returned to Atlanta.

DR. W. D. MOORE, of Vicksburg, Miss., passed through Atlanta yesterday en route home from Washington.

HON. DARY PRICE, mayor of Macon, was among the Kimball's guest yesterday.

MR. EUGENE CHAPFORD, of Roanoke, Va., was at the Kimball yesterday.

W. M. DANIELS, a leading lawyer of Bristol, Tenn., was in Atlanta yesterday.

MR. J. B. TAYLOR, superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, of Richmond, Va., is in the city.

JUDGE C. C. KIMBER, of Macon, the able judge of the circuit judicial circuit, is at the Markham house.

HON. JOHN P. SHANNON, of Elberton, is in the city.

HON. GEORGE R. BROWN, the popular solicitor general of the Blue Ridge judicial circuit, is in the city.

SOLICITOR GENERAL EMMETT WOMACK, of the Flint circuit, is at the Kimball house.

MR. WESLEY J. HOWARD, of Montgomery, is at the Markham. Mr. Howard is a well-known Alabama attorney.

CAPTAIN C. D. JENKINS, of Greenville, is in the city.

Another Manchester train will be run on Saturday, leaving the city at 10 o'clock, returning at 1 o'clock.

Everybody is talking of Manchester. It is the Magic City of Georgia and there is a real demand for lots there.

The fact is, Manchester is something.

WASN'T A BLUFF.

A Man from the Country Claims to Have Been Caught.

A man from the country walked into police headquarters yesterday and told Captain Couch the story of some of his city experiences.

He said that he was standing down at the auction house on the corner of Loyd and Decatur street, looking on. One of the proprietors, the man alleges, called him to one side and told him that he was going to put up a fine watch, and that he did not want it to go too cheap, and if the countryman would run up the watch to \$10 he would get 50 cents for the service and the protection of the interest of the house.

This, so says the countryman, was agreed upon, and the watch was put up, and after a stereotyped history of the watch, its manufacture and the material used in its composition, it was offered to the highest bidder.

The countryman bid in turn with other would-be purchasers, raising the bid steadily until it reached \$16. The countryman claims that he further ran the bluff to the extent of forking over the \$16, of course, with the understanding that it was to be refunded. But when he called for his money the auction man told him that he had no money, but was the owner of the watch and not the money.

No amount of argument could induce the auction man to return the money.

The case was reported to Captain Couch, and he sent an officer with the man, with instructions to get the money or bring the auction man to station house.

The man states that when he demanded his money according to the agreement, that the proprietor of the auction told him that it was a violation of the law to bid-by, and that if he did not take the watch and leave he would have him arrested.

The case was compromised.

THEY MARRIED

Clandestinely, and Intended to Keep It Secret Until Christmas,

BUT THEIR FRIENDS DISCOVERED,

And Happiness Follows—Mr. Tom McConnell, Well Known in Atlanta, Marries Miss Wrenna Thompson.

Tom McConnell will be well remembered in Atlanta as the young man who came here a few months ago to fight a duel with Mr. Ross, an employe of The Constitution.

Mr. McConnell is from Carnesville, and is of a splendid family. The duel, which was never fought, was about a young lady. Mr. McConnell has effectively changed his heart's affection since the duel, as the sequel will show, but the young lady played an important part in the romance.

Mr. McConnell, it seems, had quite forgotten his old flame, and had been paying devoted attention to Miss Wrenna Thompson, of Jefferson, for some time. Miss Thompson is a young lady of rare beauty and of excellent parentage. This parentage, however, objected to the attentions of Mr. McConnell.

Sunday afternoon Mr. McConnell went down to Jefferson, and, as he had often done, took Miss Thompson out for a ride.

During the ride Mr. McConnell produced a marriage license, and informed the young lady that they were going to marry that afternoon.

So they drove to a justice's, the ceremony was performed, the justice asked to keep the matter secret, and the newly

wedded couple returned to the bride's home. Nothing was, of course, said about the marriage, and Mr. McConnell returned to his home at Carnesville the following morning.

It has been said that murder will out. It might be as truly said of marriage. Mr. McConnell took a friend into his confidence, and told him of his secret wedding. That friend told his wife, and the wife told the young lady about whom Mr. McConnell was to fight the duel.

This young lady at once informed Mrs. Thompson of the marriage of her daughter.

At first there was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. The young lady was called in and admitted the truth of the story and begged to be forgiven. It was the old, old story over again, with slight variations. The daughter was forgiven, and a message was at once sent to Mr. McConnell at Carnesville to come.

He came and claimed his bride, and a happy couple could not be found.

Both are most estimable young people, and a happy life is before them. Mr. McConnell is a nephew of LON J. McGUIRE, of The Carnesville Enterprise.

"The Best Pill I ever used," is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's Little Liver Pills. When you try them you will say the same.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robt Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. W. B. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 10th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Dusk to Dusk mail free. PRICE, \$1.00 per bottle. Dusk to Dusk mail free.

ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, Is Absolutely Pure and is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

WM. BOLLMANN,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, SPECTACLES.

No. 10 Whitehall, St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE PROPER THING

In one's apparel is at all times greatly to be desired. "Is it correct in style?" is a question of equal importance with the inquiry as to texture and quality. On this point we can, with safety, advise you. Our suits bear that imprint of fashion which characterizes the custom made garment. They are not like ordinary ready-to-wear clothing, inasmuch as each of our suits is made to give as much wear, as much satisfaction in fit and appearance, as the word "tailor-made" implies. Only in price do you detect the difference, and that saving to you of from \$5 to \$25 is not to be lightly overlooked. By looking at our stock now you take it at flood-tide.

A. Rosenfeld & Son

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S ATTIRE

24 Whitehall, Corner Alabama St.

WEATHER REPORT

ATLANTA, October 8.—Forecast for Friday, October 9, 1891: Partly cloudy, with light rain, and a few showers.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Ga., October 8, 7 a. m.—Barometer, 30.0; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 29.9; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 29.8; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 29.7; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 29.6; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 29.5; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 29.4; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 29.3; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 29.2; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 29.1; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 29.0; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 28.9; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 28.8; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 28.7; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 28.6; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 28.5; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 28.4; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 28.3; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 28.2; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 28.1; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 28.0; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 27.9; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 27.8; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 27.7; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 27.6; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 27.5; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 27.4; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 27.3; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 27.2; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 27.1; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 27.0; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 26.9; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

Barometer, 26.8; temperature, 64; wind, S. by E., 6; rain, 0.

WILL ARRIVE TODAY.

Bolossy Kiralfy, the King of the Spectacular, Will Reach Here.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN ARE WANTED.

Only a Few Days Now Before the Exposition Gates Will Open—Preparing for King Solomon.

The king of spectacle, the famous multi-talented Bolossy Kiralfy, is on his way to Atlanta, and will arrive on the limited this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The following telegram was received yesterday:

New York, October 8.—Mr. S. H. Cohen—Please meet me at limited, arriving tomorrow afternoon. BOLLOSSY KIRALFY.

The great desire to see Kiralfy is due to the fact of the great talk and sensation created by bringing this tremendous spectacle to Atlanta.

Mr. Kiralfy's presentation of it at Wehaken was witnessed by over a million of the best people in America. Not one word save in praise has been heard by the



BOLLOSSY KIRALFY.

press of any who attended this great performance. Mr. Kiralfy calls the production King Solomon and the Destruction of Jerusalem, a mammoth, historical representation with its grand ballet and marches, invented, designed and produced under his own supervision. All the characters, King David, Solomon, Ananias, Queen of Sheba and even the smaller characters, such as ambassadors, slaves, merchants, warriors, soldiers, musicians, dancing girls, gladiators and the people of the various tribes of the Orient, are all characteristically represented in his great production. Bolossy Kiralfy has given a lifetime to the study of these productions. In former years, he thought the senior of the Kiralfy brothers, he did the work that pushed his brother into the front. The firm of Kiralfy Brothers dissolved from a dispute about Nero, or the Fall of Rome, which I have claimed as his property and sold to the Barnum and Bailey circus after his run at Staten Island. Bolossy's production has proven himself to be far ahead of his brother or any other in the line of spectacle. His management of roles, and his powerful blending of colors all added greatly to his wonderful success.

Five Hundred Men Wanted.

Kiralfy brings with him his principals, all his ballet and performers, but 500 men are wanted, and they can apply at the stage on the exposition grounds from 6 until 7 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Good men will be well paid.

Exhibits Pouring In.

Exhibits continue to come in in great shape, and the outlook is that everything will be ready for the grand opening Monday week. Exhibitors are arriving every day, and the indications are that the city will be packed from the opening day to the closing of the exposition. Grand preparations are being made all over the country to come to Atlanta. A great many are taking advantage of the cheap rates to come three or four times during the great exposition. Grady day, military day and alliance days will be noted days during the exposition, and a large number of people will avail themselves of the double opportunity to attend the unveiling of the Grady monument and to see the great exposition.

The One-Cent Rate.

The one-cent rate on the railroads and the marvelous attractions that the Piedmont offers this year will attract more attention than ever before. A calculation of one half million people being present during the holding of this great exposition does not exaggerate the number of people that will be here during that time.

The Printers' Contest.—Great attention. They have more than enough applications, and every one will win a prize of over fifty dollars, and among the eighteen contestants who will be in the race, is to be divided. Already over twelve hundred dollars have been given, and very likely still more will be given soon to \$2,000. The prizes will range from three hundred dollars down.

While nothing has been decided about the manner and size of the prizes, one of the committee stated yesterday that he thought the first prize would be \$300, and the second, \$200; third, \$175; fourth, \$150; fifth, \$125; sixth, \$100; seventh, \$85; eighth, \$75; ninth, \$70; tenth, \$65; eleventh, \$60; twelfth, \$55; thirteenth, \$50; fourteenth, \$45; fifteenth, \$40; sixteenth, \$35; seventeenth, \$30; and the last, \$25. There will more than likely be a balance left which will be given to special prizes. The outlook is that there will be great deal of excitement in the contest. The following presents have already been received by the chairman of the committee:

Piedmont Exposition Company, cash..... \$300.00
Contributed Through Constitution Job Office.
Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo., cash 25.00
R. Hoe & Co., New York, cash..... 25.00
Ault & Wiborg, ink manufacturers, Cincinnati, book ink..... 50.00
Smith, Dixon & Co., paper dealers, Baltimore, cash..... 37.50
Atlanta Ink Works, ink..... 10.00
Inland Printer Co., Chicago, volume eight of Inland printer, handsomely bound and inscribed..... 10.00
Allison & Smith, Franklin Type Foundry, Cincinnati, type..... 150.00
Thomas F. Seitzinger, printers' supplies, Atlanta, Ga., cash..... 25.00
Contributed Through W. C. Dodson.
Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O., manufacturing Gordon presses, one \$125 improved Gordon press, steam fixtures and fountain..... 200.00
Hamilton M. Manufacturing Co., Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of wood type, and one printers' galley..... 20.00
Campbell Printing Press Co., cash..... 25.00
And one of Campbell's finest presses for printing fine run set up in the contest.
F. West Manufacturing Co., New York, manufacturers of galley, galleys, sticks, etc., galley and sticks to be used by printers in contest..... 100.00
James Connor Sons, type foundry, New York, contribution of type..... 100.00
Dickinson type foundry, Boston, contribution of type..... 100.00

Alliance Days.

A special programme is being arranged for alliance days, and it will be among the most interesting of the exposition. A number of novel attractions are being arranged for that occasion. The following letter has been issued to all of the suballiances in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 6.—Mr. President Suballiance, Dear Sir: Through you we especially invite every member of your suballiance to attend the Piedmont exposition on the 26 and 27 of November. On these two days we have arranged an alliance programme which we think will be full of interest for you and the public generally. Among the speakers invited for that occasion are the Hon. J. L. Polk, of North Carolina; Dr. W. C. Macune, of Washington, D. C.; Hon. Harry Tracy, of Texas; Hon. F. P. Stockhouse and President Stokes, of South Carolina; President S. M. Adams, of Alabama, who will give an address on the subject of "The Future of the South." It is an opportunity to hear the great alliance leaders of the country, as well as an opportunity to see the great agricultural and mechanical exhibit that will be made here this year, also, the grand aggregation of attractions that will be presented during your visit.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN

Gossip of the Day in Atlanta and Through Georgia.

SOME WEDDINGS AND OTHER EVENTS.

Atlantians at Home and Abroad—People Who Are Visiting Here—Entertainments That Are to Come.

News Expected Today.

Something Definite About to Be Announced in the Depot Matter.

Some announcement which will really be news is looked for today in the union depot question. A report was circulated yesterday that the Richmond and Danville and the Georgia Pacific are liable to draw out of the agreement, but this was not accepted by railroad men, who believe that the East Tennessee will get in the depot yet.

The return of Mr. M. B. Marsh, who went to New York in the interest of the Atlanta and Florida, is anxiously awaited. Their negotiations promised well at the outset, and the only thing that has handicapped them is the hostility of the legislature to railroads.

The Georgia Pacific announces a special rate of 3 cents a mile from all points to the fair at Birmingham and the exposition at Dallas, Tex. The rate will go into effect October 19th.

Mr. W. M. Davidson, general passenger agent of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, with headquarters at Jacksonville, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way to Cincinnati. He says that the coming winter promises to be the greatest tourist year that Florida has ever had.

Mr. S. H. Hardwick, assistant general passenger agent of the Central spent yesterday in Atlanta.

Mr. E. S. Richardson, rate clerk of the Central, has been transferred to the Richmond and Danville's general passenger agent's office.

The Western and Atlantic has put on an improved service. A "locomotive" sleeper has been added to train No. 1, leaving Atlanta at 7:45 o'clock p. m., and a parlor car is added to train No. 5, which leaves Chattanooga at 8:20 o'clock a. m. for Atlanta.

A Coming Southern Inventor.

Mr. J. W. Jenkins, of Cochran, Ga., a southerner, born and raised, has recently invented and patented a device which, it is believed, calculated to lessen the waste of metal in the manufacture of wheels. His invention is called the "safety attachment," and is in the nature of four strong transverse brass bars, which are attached to the truck just in front of and behind each wheel. The bars are of the same elevation as the engine pilot, and consequently, can be run on the ordinary track and roadbed without difficulty.

The bars are securely fastened to the truck and are altogether independent of the movements of the wheels. They extend out a foot wider than the track and have at the ends heavy deep flanges.

This apparatus, simple as it may seem, by practical test has been found a sure preventive of most of the ordinary railroad accidents. It is an invention of a young man, who has spread or breached rails, turned switches and burnt journals. It is designed to be applied to all kinds of rolling stock. Take the case of a broken rail. As soon as the wheels take the track, instead of tearing over the ties and capsizing, the car is caught on the rails by the ends of the bars, preventing it sliding off sideways, or else stops the car on the rails, preventing it from running off the track.

It is claimed that in almost any way you take it, the bars insure security and permanence for the support of the train. How many thousands of lives this device will save when introduced on the railroads—if proven all its inventor claims—is marvelous to contemplate.

The inventor, after years of labor, got his patent last July, and has just begun to tour with his model among the railroad owners and officials of America.

All who have seen it pronounce the patent as practical.

Mr. Jenkins, after organizing a stock company, disposed of three-fourths of the shares to strong Georgia capitalists, who will see it put through successfully. He will retain a fourth interest, and expects to realize a big fortune on it. He is also working on another patent which is calculated to modify the rails, and apart the engineers of trains operating on the same track. Perhaps Georgia has in Mr. Jenkins an inventor whose name is to become famous for all time.

BADLY COMPLICATED.

A Legal Proceeding in Which a Lawyer Outwitted a Merchant.

There was a badly mixed legal proceeding in the courts yesterday. It was a case of a merchant who had been arrested for burglary. The merchant was arrested for burglary. The merchant was arrested for burglary. The merchant was arrested for burglary.

Previous to his arrest Brown had bought from Mr. Williams a trunk on the installment plan and had only made one payment on it when he was put in jail. When Brown was caught the trunk, with a lot of stolen goods, was carried to the station house and put in the trunk room. The trunk was found to contain a lot of stolen goods.

Shortly after Brown was put in jail, Mr. Williams called at the jail to make some arrangements about getting pay for his trunk. As Brown had no money, he gave Williams an order for the trunk. Captain Couch, who had nothing about the trunk, as it had been stored away as stolen goods, and told Williams that he would have to wait a few days and see if anybody else claimed the trunk. This satisfied Williams, as he knew the trunk was his and that it would be safe at the station.

Yesterday morning, when Brown was released, he went to the trunk room and found that the trunk was still there. He went to the trunk room and found that the trunk was still there. He went to the trunk room and found that the trunk was still there.

Finding that matters were quite complicated, both men decided to institute legal proceedings. Williams sued out a bail trover against Captain Couch for the possession of the trunk. Captain Couch went to Judge Landrum's court from which the writ was issued to reply thereto. In the meantime, Attorney Whitehead, who understood the law better than Williams, went to Justice Owen's court and sued out an identical writ for the possession of the trunk that Williams had secured in Landrum's court—only Whitehead's writ was against Chief Couch's instead of Assistant Chief Couch. As Chief Couch is the head of the department in whose possession the trunk was, he was, of course, the proper official against whom to proceed, and the trunk was delivered to Attorney Whitehead.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Entered the Second Story of a Residence Through Aid of a Step Ladder.

A burglar was captured in Mr. Geller's residence on Courtland street. While the family was down at supper two negroes placed a step ladder against the house and entered the second story through a window. Some members of the family went up stairs and captured one of the negroes but the other one made his escape.

PRESTON'S HEAD-ACHE

cures any headache—nothing else.

Prime "Crown" jump coil, \$4 per ton. Mo. Knight & Co., Phone 1,119.

A Splendid Coal.

When it comes to pretty jewelry, wedding and birthday presents, Maier & Berkele, 50 Whitehall street.

We are in the swim when it comes to pretty jewelry, wedding and birthday presents, Maier & Berkele, 50 Whitehall street.

A Splendid Coal.

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THE PHI DELTA THETAS.

Something About the Convention Which Will Be Held Here October 10th to 23d.

The local Phi Delta Thetas are making great preparations for the national convention which meets here on the 10th instant. The executive committee is making active preparations for a grand banquet to be given at the Kimball on one night of the convention. Several distinguished gentlemen of national fame will be in Atlanta and address the convention. Among them will be Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

There will be from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred and twenty-five delegates present, representing every state in the union. They are among the foremost citizens of the country. Some of the leading professional men of the country will be here.

The general council, which will be present, is made up of:

President, Eugene H. L. Randolph.
Secretary, Hugh Th. Miller.
Treasurer, Henry Clark.
Historian, William W. Quarles.

At the convention here H. C. Brown will be orator; Henry R. Williams, prophet; Henry O. Sibley, poet; W. W. Quarles, historian. Twenty-four alumni chapters will be represented, and seventy-five college chapters.

The convention will be in session for four days.

President Randolph has issued an official communication to the Phi Delta Thetas in reference to the Atlanta convention.

"From a pleasure point of view," says he, "it should be a delightful event. I have never before enjoyed such a charming excursion, as the time of year, the route and the destination unite in affording."

Over these lines our traveling members will be accompanied by one of the officers of the Western and Atlantic, the old State road, of Georgia, famous in the mountain campaigns of this state, which, in 1863 and 1864 made the world familiar with the names of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout mountain, Ringgold, Rocky Face, Dalton, Resaca, Allatoona, Kenesaw mountain and Dandridge.

"As to Atlanta, the capital city of the 'Empire state of Georgia,' and the 'Heart of the South,' it need only be said that our visit will be to perhaps the most advanced and promising city of the new south. At the time of our meeting the Piedmont exposition, the most stupendous of the kind ever held south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, will be open to the public, and this alone will be worth a journey of many hundred miles."

JIM MORRIS ARRESTED.

Charged with Sending an Obscene Note to a Lady's Room.

Jim Morris, a young white man, who is a conspicuous figure around hotels, fair grounds and other places where people congregate, is now a guest of the city prison.

The charge against him is that of sending an insulting note to a young lady's room. The young lady is Miss Carrington, a leading member of the "Uncle Hiram" troupe, which is now in the city.

Miss Carrington, a leading member of the "Uncle Hiram" troupe, which is now in the city. She is a young lady, and is a leading member of the "Uncle Hiram" troupe.

Jim Morris stepped into the office and asked Mr. DeNesselrode, the clerk, for a sheet of paper and a place to write a note. He was given a sheet of paper and told to go to the writing room, which is on the second floor. In a few minutes Morris descended the steps and went out the door. Just as he went out the door, he was seen by Mr. DeNesselrode, who was standing in the doorway. Morris was seen to be writing a note, and he was arrested.

"Did you write that, sir?" "I did not," replied the clerk.

Mr. Hardy explained that he had stepped into the room for something, and was standing near the door preparatory to leaving, when he saw the note quickly shoved under the door. He picked it up and read, and without saying a word to the young lady, rushed out to find the author of the note.

As it was signed "Clerk," Mr. Hardy immediately went to Mr. DeNesselrode, and the clerk on duty, to inquire about its authorship. All the gentlemen in the office knew that the clerk had not written any note, and that Morris was the only man who had been writing in the house. They went up to the room where Morris did his writing, and there found one and a half sheets of paper. The piece upon which the note was written, was placed in position, making a whole sheet with that sheet in the writing room. It was quickly seen that the two pieces had originally been one and the same sheet.

Morris, who is a married man and has a very pretty and respectable wife, soon came back into the hotel office and was arrested and placed in the city prison, charged with the authorship of the note.

Yesterday he was placed on trial and the evidence partially taken. Judge Calhoun continued the case until today, for further investigation. Morris's bail was placed at \$250, but he was unable to give it and is still in the prison. Mr. DeNesselrode and Mr. Hardy are both very angry over the affair, and the prosecution of Morris will be pushed to the very fullest extent.

Miss Ada Melrose at DeGree's Tonight.

Miss Melrose is a southern girl, born and raised in Kentucky. She has now been on the stage ten years, but is only seventeen. All notices represent her as very clever, vivacious, and beautiful, and a born actress. They compare her to Lotta when she was younger, and they say that she dances better, sings better and looks better. This, of course, is a great deal to say of the young lady, and it is so she certainly deserves a good welcome.

"A Southern Rose" carries one of the best, if not the very best, bands and orchestras that ever toured the north. The music in this organization creates a most favorable sensation by appearing in their musical street promenade each day, and the music is very beautiful. As a matter of course this argues well for the effective presentation of the play, since it is in songs, dances and musical numbers.

The Great Hermann.

The only Hermann, aided by his pretty wife, Mrs. Hermann, will be seen at the DeGree opera house next Monday and Tuesday nights.

The Hermann combination holds an unique position on the boards of the American stage. There is no entertainment similar to it in the country, nor is there any word in the English language which can properly describe it. It is entirely unique. Hermann, the principal feature of the combination, has developed out of his own inner consciousness what was deemed almost an impossibility. He created a new world of amusement. His business is a pleasant relief from the monotony of the stage. Among the many features of this programme may be mentioned "Strochika," his latest and greatest musical number, "The Slave Girl's Dream," "Flourie, the Child of the Air," Abdul Khan, oriental acrobatics, and other novelties.

DIAMONDS

FINE JEWELRY.

WATCHES

SILVERWARE.

Largest Stock, Newest Styles & Lowest Prices.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., 47 WHITEHALL STREET.

Our stock is large enough.
Our selection varied enough.
Our styles handsome enough.
Our prices low enough.
To supply your winter clothing outfit.

If It's New We Have It.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Clothiers, Tailors, Furnishers, Hatters,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL.

The Brown & King Supply Co.

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS

DR. BOWES & CO.

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DR. BOWES & CO.

SCIPLESONS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Cement, Coal, Lime.

TRAYNHAM & RAY,

LUMBER DEALERS.

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings.

Office and Mill, 74 Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

HINTS ABOUT

WHAT TO WEAR

The proper suit to wear for whatever you do before mid-day is the Lounge Dress—a Sack Suit of one material throughout, made from Scotch Tweed, single or double breasted; if single, soft roll, to close with 4 buttons; if double breasted, having 3 buttons, narrow double stitch.

After noontime it should be a 3-button Cutaway Coat, with fancy Vest and Striped Trousers. Fancy Vests should be double breasted. No gentleman's wardrobe is complete without this.

The Prince Albert Coat for late afternoons and day weddings and receptions should be shorter waisted, and longer in the skirt. The Trousers not so wide as heretofore.

A gentleman, for Autumn and Winter, should own three overcoats.

The Covert Coat, very short, and split up the sides—for riding.

A light-weight single breasted Chesterfield—for general street wear.

The Inverness Cape—to be worn over the Dress Suit.

Abuse your Clothier and Tailor if you are not properly dressed, after seeing this incomparable display of rich and handsome styles here.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17-19 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

WANTED—Two or three experienced sewing machine men—good operators—to take charge of business in country; also one first-class machine man as traveling salesman. Best references required. Address: Standard Sewing Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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FIFTY-DAY SESSIONS.

The House Wants the Constitution Amended, AND WANTS ANNUAL SESSIONS.

An Important Bill Passed by the House of Representatives, Which the People Will Endorse at the Polls.

No more long sessions of the legislature. That's what the house of representatives said yesterday, and it spoke by a majority of more than two thirds.

It passed two bills dealing with this question.

The two bills go together. Both provide for amendments to the constitution to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Mr. Wheeler, of Walker, is the author of both.

The first provides for annual sessions of the legislature to meet on the fourth Wednesday in October.

The second provides that these sessions shall not continue longer than fifty days unless an impeachment trial be pending.

These bills were taken up the first thing in the house yesterday and Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, argued briefly in their favor.

Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, opposed the proposition on the ground that he was opposed to compulsory annual sessions. He did not believe in putting a straight jacket on the legislature by fixing a date upon which it was absolutely compelled to adjourn.

Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, replied, stating that the business could be transacted in fifty days each year. An average of fifty days would cut off the sessions of each general assembly, which would mean a saving to the state of \$50,000. He thought the people had a right to say whether they wanted the constitution amended to this effect or not.

Dr. Hand, of Baker, likewise spoke briefly for the bill.

The first bill passed by 117 to 22, and the second by 118 to 17.

Then this house has done no more important work this session, and it goes without saying that the people will endorse this action at the polls—and by a practically unanimous voice so amend the state constitution.

It is getting so that the legislature never adjourns at its first session within the limit prescribed by the constitution, and the adjourned session is usually strung out for one hundred days or more.

Here is the record of the past four legislatures.

	Fall Session.	Summer Session.	Total.
1884.	46 days.	100 days.	146 days.
1886.	46 "	120 "	166 "
1888.	46 "	120 "	166 "
1890.	46 "	120 "	166 "

Provided they adjourn on 15th.

From the above it will be seen that the state would have saved from fifty to eighty-five thousand dollars in the expenses of each general assembly had the constitution been so amended as to provide for fifty-day annual sessions.

For Safe Roadbeds.

The bill providing for inspection of railroads by the commission and granting the commission power to force the railroads to keep their tracks and roadbeds in a safe condition, was taken up and passed.

The bill was lost last week by a quorum failing to vote on it. It was, however, reconsidered.

Mr. Wooten, of Dougherty, argued at length in favor of the bill, declaring that the main lines of road were all right, but the branch lines in many instances were unsafe to ride over, and the railroad companies should be forced to put them in safe condition.

Mr. Bush, of Miller, Mr. Wheeler, of Walker, Mr. Holtzclaw, of Houston, and Dr. Hand, of Baker, favored the bill.

It passed by a vote 116 to 8.

Bills Passed and Defeated.

Mr. Brinson's bill to amend the constitution in order that new counties can be formed was defeated. The purpose of the bill was evidently to make a new county out of parts of Burke, Screven, Bulloch and Emanuel, and to make Miller the county seat.

It, however, failed to receive the requisite two-thirds majority, and was lost.

Mr. Norman's bill to relieve the securities on the bond given by Captain J. L. Fleming, deceased, of the Liberty Independent Troop, for arms belonging to the state destroyed by fire was passed.

The bill requiring all railroads in the state, including electric roads, to furnish equal and separate accommodations for whites and blacks was reported to the railroad committee to be reported back Saturday.

Mr. Huff introduced a bill supplementary to the appropriation bill making appropriations for the payment of witnesses in the Western and Atlantic betterment case.

A bill to pay J. J. Yarbrough, of Opelika, \$100 for arresting a criminal and delivering him to the sheriff of Coweta county was passed.

Afternoon Session Working.

At the afternoon session of the house a resolution by Mr. Calvin was passed limiting speeches from now until the end of the session to ten minutes each, except as to chairmen of the committees reporting bills, who are to have twenty minutes.

Another resolution was passed providing that a calendar be printed each day containing the bills ready for a third reading.

A bill was passed providing for paying bailiffs of county courts.

Another bill was passed prohibiting the issuance of liquor licenses between the time a prohibition election is called and the result declared.

A General Road Bill.

The committee's substitute for the Clifton general road bill was passed at the afternoon session of the house.

It is a very important piece of legislation, being the first general road law providing for the maintenance of public roads by taxation ever passed by the Georgia legislature. Mr. Holtzclaw, of Houston, is the author of the substitute. It places the direction of the road work in the hands of the county commissioners, county judge or ordinary, whichever of these authorities is in charge of county matters. A tax of two-tenths of 1 per cent is authorized to be levied, which will be the commutation tax, not exceeding four dollars per year, shall constitute a road fund. Roads may also be worked by chaingangs.

Opposed to Night Sessions.

Quite a fight was precipitated last yesterday afternoon over a resolution by Mr. Fleming that the house meet tonight and tomorrow night at 7 o'clock, and continue in session until 10 o'clock.

An amendment was offered and accepted by Mr. Fleming that the house meet at 8 o'clock in the morning each day from now until adjournment. The majority of the house apparently favored the resolution, and consequently its opponents resorted to filibustering tactics to prevent a vote. They managed to hold it off until adjournment. The question will, however, come up this morning.

Tales from Town Topics.

Have just received a large supply of Tales from Town Topics, No. 1. This is the third edition, and is the best yet published. It contains 100 tales, by mail 25 cents. John M. Miller, Opera House Block, Marietta street.

IN THE SENATE.

What Was Done in the Upper House Yesterday.

The Berner bill did not come up yesterday as was expected. But it is the special order today.

The committee on railroads reported that the bill do pass by substitute. The substitute was printed in yesterday's CONSTITUTION.

A Minority Report.

A minority report was then submitted signed by Senators Culpepper, Zachry and Williams, of the senate committee on railroads. The minority report states that there is no need for the passage of any act to prevent any evils which may accrue from any lease, contracts or agreements between any companies or individuals controlling railroads in this state, as there is already an appropriate legislation necessary. The report states the fact that the code gives the railroad commission full and absolute power over such contracts requiring them to be submitted to the commission for inspection and correction, and further provides that any such contract not approved by the commission "shall be held to be a violation of article 4, section 2, paragraph 4 of the constitution and shall be illegal and void."

The code further provides that if any railroad company shall be found guilty of a violation of this law it may be held to incur a penalty of from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The last legislature gave the commission full power to make joint rates between two or more connecting roads, and also the authority over the erection of depots. The committee therefore conclude that ample power has been vested in the commission to thoroughly protect the people of the state, and that any attack or threatened attack upon existing relations between railroad companies in this state would not only be detrimental to the public interest, but to the prosperity of the state and destructive of investments which have been made under legislative sanction, and therefore hurtful to all classes.

At the presentation of this minority report it was decided to have 100 copies of the original bill, with to substitute and the minority report, printed for the use of the members. It was further decided to make the bill the special order of the day, immediately after reading the journal.

A bill, proposed by Mr. Tatum, of the thirty-seventh district, to introduce an act to incorporate the Atlantic and Northwestern Railroad Company, which, virtually, means the construction of a railroad from Port Royal to Indian Grange, was referred to the committee on railroads.

On the motion of Mr. Nunnally, the bill of Mr. Smith, of the twenty-ninth district, was taken up for consideration. It was entitled a bill to prohibit persons from purchasing or bartering spirituous intoxicating liquors, or malt liquors, in any county in this state, for the purpose of the same is prohibited by law or high license, upon the recommendation of two successive grand juries, to provide a punishment for the same.

Speeches were made upon the bill by Messrs. Nunnally, Smith, of the twenty-eighth, Todd and Terrell. On a vote the bill was lost.

Mr. Dunwoody's bill to incorporate the Brunswick and Altamaha Canal Company and grant certain powers and privileges to the same, was passed by a unanimous vote.

The Criminal Laws.

Mr. Williams's house resolution, entitled a resolution to direct the governor to appoint a commission to revise and codify all the criminal laws of this state, occasioned much heated discussion. Mr. Beck moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which was unfavorable to the passage of the bill, for the purpose of offering a substitute which, he thought, would obviate the objectionable features of the original bill. The matter was discussed by Messrs. Canineas, Beck, Hodges, Glenn, Williams and Hill.

Mr. Glenn spoke emphatically for the bill's reconsideration, as many of the present criminal laws have been in force for sixty years, and the penalties in many instances were too severe. One man, in Mr. Glenn's knowledge, has served eight years for stealing a chicken, and still wears the stripes. The result of it is the bill would be to reduce many quoted felonies to simple misdemeanors. The report of the committee was not disagreed to, thus killing the bill.

A bill introduced by Mr. Terrell to amend the charter of the North Georgia Telegraph Company, was referred to the committee on corporations.

House bill of Mr. Lewis, of Hancock, to provide for redemption of real property sold at sheriff's sale, was lost.

Uniformity in Schoolbooks.

The committee on public schools reporting adversely on the bill of Mr. Culver, which was an act to establish and maintain a uniform series of school books to be used in all the public schools of this state, Mr. Culver moved to disagree to the report.

The motion brought forth some emphatic speeches from both the advocates and opponents of the measure.

Mr. Irvine, chairman of the school committee which rendered an adverse report, had to say for the measure. He said that the uniformity in textbooks would accrue to farm tenants and railroad laborers, who are about 5 per cent of the people, while it would hazard a heavy loss to the 95 per cent.

"One hundred and thirty-seven counties cannot buy books cheaper than one county, because book publishers sell at the same price whether to one or many. Books are published cheap enough, but the cost from the publisher to the patron is exorbitant. State uniformity will kill out competition among authors and between publishers. County uniformity promotes competition as one county acts as a check on another. This bill would take from many school systems rights guaranteed to them by the present constitution. State uniformity is another step towards paternalism and should be resisted."

In his speech for the measure Mr. Culver stated that the bill creates no new salaries of officers. The state invests no money. Compensation is no question. The bill would, by the passage of the bill we take all the chances to be benefited and none to lose. The resolution adopted at the winter session last already born fruit, since January thereafter the price of books was reduced 25 per cent. Nor does the bill tend to break down competition. On the contrary it provides for the sharpest kind of competition, namely the sealed bids. Accompanying the bill shall be samples of the books and upon the acceptance of the contract the schoolbook commission shall take a sufficient board for faithful compliance with the contract.

The adverse report was, however, agreed to and on motion of Mr. Culver the bill was tabled.

Several bills were read on second hearing.

Other Bills Passed.

A house bill to change the time for holding the superior court of Greene county.

A house bill to define the term "domestic wines" to provide a penalty for selling or offering for sale other wines in this state claiming the same to be "domestic wines."

A house bill to amend the practice in equity as to granting injunctions restraining the cutting of timber for sawmill purposes and railroad crossings and bridge timbers for railroad purposes.

At the close of the senate a communication was read from the president of the Georgia exposition, James E. Wylie, to Hon. R. H. Mitchell, president of the senate, inviting the honorable body of senators to participate in the opening ceremonies of the exposition, on October 19th, at 12 m.

It was thankfully accepted with a rising vote.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

At noon today the senate will vote upon the substitute for the Berner bill. It is said there will be little debate. The matter of railroad legislation has been so thoroughly studied and discussed by all the senators that speeches would be of little effect.

Of course there was much speculation around the capital yesterday as to the result of today's vote. There are many advocates of the bill just as it came from the house. Again there are perhaps equally as many advocates of the senate committee's substitute. And then there are a goodly number of senators who do not think any sort of legislation would be wise.

The chances are that the senate will either pass the committee's substitute or else vote down everything.

The governor has signed a bill which gave him a good deal of concern. It provides that the white children of Stone Mountain shall be educated by taxes paid by whites, and negro children shall get their schooling from funds paid by their race only. Culture among the Stone Mountain Ethiopians will probably fall off a shade. The attorney general would not say positively it was unconstitutional and the governor reluctantly put his signature to it. A similar bill became a law under Governor Gordon for another city in Georgia. He prepared a veto but failed to send it into the legislature within the period required by law.

Representatives Barrett, Boleffuliet and Clifton have gone down to Zebulon to deliver speeches to the farmers' gathering there today.

The conference committee of the two houses were in session yesterday considering the school bills passed by the senate and the house. They, however, failed to agree, and are yet as wide apart as ever. It begins to look as though there will be no school bill passed.

Colonel Eb Williams, of Richmond, is determined that the "Old War Horse" from Chattanooga shall not get ahead of him in anything. While Eb has been lying low and saying nothing, the "Old War Horse" will have to hurry things if he wants to be the first benedict of the two.

The supreme court has been hearing arguments in cases from the Atlanta circuit all the week. Next week the court will take a recess for the purpose of preparing opinions.

The general judiciary committee of the house made a report yesterday which will be applauded by all office holders. It reported the Huff nepotism bill adversely. The bill provides that no official shall appoint to office any relative within the fourth degree.

A RALLY.

Is What the Drummers Wish to Make of Tomorrow's Meeting.

The drummers are making big preparations for a meeting to be held tomorrow night at their rooms in the old capitol.

The various committees taken up for consideration at work making final arrangements, and at their gathering reports will be read, and all necessary preparations made for dramatic day.

Letters are now being sent to every branch of the Southern Travelers' Association, inviting the members to join the local branch in making a rainy season success. President Townsend, of the association, has written a letter to President John M. Green, stating that he would be with the "boys" and help them all he could.

A general invitation will be extended to every drummer who makes Atlanta his headquarters to join in the procession. Fully 500 will go on the day after tomorrow. The committee is considering whether it is advisable to have a line of march, or proceed in carriages only, and their report will be made much discussed tomorrow. One of the most interesting features will be the exercises around the Grady monument, which will then take place. The program for the day is the likelihood—the knights of the grip will divide into four sections—one on each side of the monument.

A suitable and appropriate programme will be decided upon at the meeting, in honor of Henry Grady, a life-long friend to the traveling men. It will be carried out in front of the granite statue, about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 23d.

The drummers will be received by the governor, and then, with Captain R. J. Lowry as marshal, with his five aids, the trip to the grounds will be made.

The speakers at the park, the barbecue and the special exercises, will have to be arranged. The interesting to say in regard to the trip to tomorrow night, and every drummer in the city is invited to be present and help push the affair.

Mr. Sol Haas has promised to give a definite answer this week in regard to the much-desired five-thousand-mile book, and the chairman of the railroad committee will make his report in regard to it.

This committee has also been attending to the excess baggage book, and will have something to report to say in regard to it.

Refreshments are to be served, and all who attend the meeting are promised a most enjoyable time.

either pass the committee's substitute or else vote down everything.

The governor has signed a bill which gave him a good deal of concern. It provides that the white children of Stone Mountain shall be educated by taxes paid by whites, and negro children shall get their schooling from funds paid by their race only. Culture among the Stone Mountain Ethiopians will probably fall off a shade. The attorney general would not say positively it was unconstitutional and the governor reluctantly put his signature to it. A similar bill became a law under Governor Gordon for another city in Georgia. He prepared a veto but failed to send it into the legislature within the period required by law.

Representatives Barrett, Boleffuliet and Clifton have gone down to Zebulon to deliver speeches to the farmers' gathering there today.

The conference committee of the two houses were in session yesterday considering the school bills passed by the senate and the house. They, however, failed to agree, and are yet as wide apart as ever. It begins to look as though there will be no school bill passed.

Colonel Eb Williams, of Richmond, is determined that the "Old War Horse" from Chattanooga shall not get ahead of him in anything. While Eb has been lying low and saying nothing, the "Old War Horse" will have to hurry things if he wants to be the first benedict of the two.

The supreme court has been hearing arguments in cases from the Atlanta circuit all the week. Next week the court will take a recess for the purpose of preparing opinions.

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A CHANGE OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

The New Street Railway Officer on His Way.

Mr. Walter Larendon steps down and out of the employ of the Consolidated Street Railway company within a day or two, and Mr. C. P. Matlack will take his place.

Mr. Larendon has accepted a position with the Piedmont exposition and within the next day or so will enter upon the duties of his new office.

Mr. Larendon has filled the responsible position of superintendent for some time, with the best kind of satisfaction both to the company and the public. He is a splendid civil engineer, and will resume that work after the close of the exposition.

The successor in the office of superintendent will be Mr. C. P. Matlack, of Boston. Mr. Matlack is a practical engineer of large experience, having recently been identified with important engineering matters in Texas. At present he holds a highly responsible position with the West End street car line of Boston, a corporation controlling 480 miles of lines.

Mr. Matlack is understood to be a man of splendid ability, and with his experience he cannot fail to give satisfaction in his new office. He is expected in Atlanta today or tomorrow.

Economy: "100 Does One Dollar."

Purity: Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Bit from Life

In One Act and Two Scenes.

Act I.

Scene I.—W. R. Hoyt's Grocery store, well filled with everything homey. Everything looks fresh and tempting. Mrs. Goodtaste and Mr. Hoyt.

Mrs. Goodtaste—Good morning, Mr. Hoyt. I want another gallon of your new crop syrup. It is the best I ever had. And what else have you new?

Mr. Hoyt—Thank you; that syrup is certainly fine. As to new goods, we have that the white cream cheese, Maple syrup, new crop oat meal cracked wheat, maple preserved, new crop pickles and fresh Rijano coffee.

Mrs. Goodtaste—Send me some of each, and here's a list of what I want. Do you know it is a real treat to come to a store where you can get everything you want?

Scene II.—Mr. Goodtaste's dining room.—Mr. and Mrs. Goodtaste, their children, and Miss Sunshine (a visiting friend) seated around the table.

Miss Sunshine—Oh, Mr. Goodtaste, what a treat your coffee is!

Mr. Goodtaste—Yes, I always enjoy it. It's Hoyt's Rijano, and always the same.

Miss Sunshine—Mrs. Goodtaste, you must surely give me the recipe for your preserves. They are simply delicious.

Mrs. Goodtaste—Oh, I buy these from Hoyt. They are his home-made goods, and, in fact, all of his goods are the same way. I love to go there, I am sure of getting the best of everything, and at the cheapest price. I advise all my friends to trade with W. R. Hoyt, 95 Whitehall street.

Act I.—Topsy-fol n r m

Tales from Town Topics.

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STILSON,

JEWELER.

25 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE),
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your order.

October

What and Where

to buy are the next questions. When you come to think about these things,

Give Us a Showing

Our Mutual Benefit

to do business with each other.

One-Price Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.

3 WHITEHALL STREET.

JUST RECEIVED—Some "Beauties" in full-dress Silk Vests and fine trousers.

J. B. CALDWELL. R. H. CALDWELL.

CALDWELL BROS.,

THE LEADING

Clothiers & Gents' Furnishers

NO. 9 WHITEHALL.

Our Fall and Winter Stock!

is complete in every detail. The cheapest, best and finest line of Clothing and Gents' Furnishings ever shown in Atlanta.

Don't wait for the cold wave, but be in time and get a winter suit and overcoat before the winter winds chill your body.

JOSEPH THOMPSON

21 and 23 Kimball House, Decatur St.

Has in stock the finest assortment of 12-year-old

KENTUCKY WHISKIES!

Company

at the rate of 2 per cent
on the amount of the loan.

N. Vice President,
SMITH, Secretary

Association

ing.

\$ 7,200.00.

as a safe and prob-

experienced agent

the south. For par-

COLSON, Asst. Cash.

OMPANY.

\$300,000.

made on collateral;

days; 3 per cent if left

customers.

ice President.

Assistant Cashier.

ing Co.

ts, \$35,000.

ks.

Blahon, Philadelphia

C. C. McChesney, Joel

ts of banks, business

ns and individuals, to

is a legal depository

SS!

ASS

RETAIL.

BRO.

Ga.

& Co.

SON HAND.

INSTRUMENTS

Electric gas lighting,

me detectors put up

Electric light plants,

Southern agents for

Atlanta, Ga.

ITY.

machine of the very

per cent lighter;

We challenge com-

ehall, Atlanta, Ga.

ry. Treatment iden-

For particulars,

and Avenue and Ivy

monumental work of

ros, Proprietors. 56

a specialty of small

an splendid bargains

street, corner Mitchell

and upholstered. 13

Plates and Numbers,

Stamp and Stencil

eries, pine lands,

Office adjoining

ewellers, Diamonds,

diamonds and fine

street, wants \$500

THEY GET \$2,500

To Police and Protect the Exposition
Buildings.

THE CITY HALL A BUSY PLACE.

The Board of Aldermen Has a Lively Ses-
sion—The City's Street Money.
The New Engine House.

The board of aldermen convened in regular
session yesterday, every member being pres-

The appropriation to the exposition fire
and police departments was increased.

Captain English, chairman of the police
board, and Chief Joyner, of the fire depart-

ment, were both on hand to sustain their re-

spective requests for money.

"The \$1,800," said Captain English, "which
you have given us has been divided between

the two departments—\$1,400 to the police and
\$400 to the fire. Now, we can't possibly do

with \$1,400. If you will give us \$1,500 and
give Chief Joyner \$300 we—"

"Hold on!" called out the chief, "\$300 won't
begin to do me. Last year we had \$500 and

then we had to take some from our regular ap-

portionment. This year we have no money in
that fund to spare. I can't do with less than

\$400 last year."

"It seems," said Mr. Rice, "that both de-
partments want more money than we have

even."

"What's the use of the fire department out
here?" asked Mr. Shropshire. "I ask for in-

formation only."

"Lots," replied the chief. "People send
\$300,000 to \$400,000 worth of goods and they

expect to have them protected. The insurance
company gives them the rate on that hypoth-

esis."

"And 400,000 people come here from a dis-
tance," said Captain English, "expecting us

to guard them and their property. We must
have more police to do the work. This ex-

position will draw a big crowd, and Atlanta will
be better advertised than thousands of dollars

could accomplish. If we had had the same
streets, the same police department and the

same fire department during the cotton ex-

position we have now, Atlanta would have had
over one hundred thousand people today."

"I move," said Mr. Keenly, "that we
amend the report and give them the \$2,500

asked for originally."

It was done.

Some Matters Concerned In.

The board concurred in the action of the
board granting:

J. M. High the right to connect with the
power at corner of Broad and Hunter streets.

Dan Brown \$1 street tax he has paid.

Mrs. T. A. Benton damages to her property
corner Magnolia and McAlister streets.

T. A. Shenton and Mrs. John Keely sewer
connections.

The refunding of taxes to J. C. Huggins;
at cost on taxes to R. N. Aiken; of \$6 to Abe

Huggins.

One hundred dollars to Elizabeth Ferguson
for damages to property on Piedmont avenue

in account of grading.

One hundred and forty dollars to build a
staining rail for W. H. Lewis, 292 Magnolia

street, and for raising his house.

Three hundred dollars for a culvert across
East Fair street.

One hundred and fifty dollars for repairing
Peachtree street.

How the Work Stands.

The money appropriated by the general coun-
cil to sewer and street work of all kinds is be-

ginning to grow mightily small.

In some departments the amount has been
overdrawn.

Of the \$133,000 appropriated to sewers \$128,-
700 has been passed up, leaving \$4,300 avail-

able in that department. One hundred and
twenty-four thousand dollars was appropri-

ated to blocks and \$139,215 has been passed
up, overdrawing the department \$15,215.

During and sidewalks had \$75,000 appropri-

ated, \$20,289.34 has been passed up,
that leaves \$54,710.66 available. To

streets ordinary, \$30,000, and it
has been overdrawn \$1,985.20. Twenty

thousand dollars was set aside for
grading and sidewalks, and \$14,275 has

been consumed. This leaves to paving and
curbs \$5,725. For opening streets \$2,320.83

has been appropriated. Of this, \$21,940.83 has
been passed up, leaving \$590 to that depart-

A POCKET PICKED.

How a Rural Visitor to Thomasville
Fared.

HE FOUND HIS POCKET BOOK,

But It Was Empty—The Electric Lights
Out of Order—A Military
Election.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., October 8.—[Special.]—

Mr. Norton, a merchant and also a justice of
the peace of Cairo, was robbed in this city

last night. The amount of which he is loser
is over \$200. Mr. Norton came up yesterday

afternoon to meet some obligations here today.

He spent the night with Mr. J. W. Lee, a
friend of his. He went to his room about 10

o'clock, but did not go to sleep until midnight,
so he burgled took place between that time and

daylight this morning. His pants were found
in the yard. Near by lay the purse open and

empty. The manner in which the burglary
was executed was plain. An insecure blind

gave access to the room, and a long pole with
a hook did the rest. As Mr. Norton made no

display or told any one about having the money
with him, it is a mystery how the burglars

spotted him for a victim. There is a gang of
local crooks working in the city, and nearly

every night some one is made a loser by a mid-
night visit. This is three burglaries so far this

week.

The City in Darkness.

The city is in darkness tonight, except where
an occasional gaslight pierces through the

gloom. There has been lively skirmishes for
lamps, and even the candle has been brought

into use. A shafting at the electric light sta-
tion is out of fix, and it is doubtful if the light

will be turned on again for two or three nights.
In the meantime kicking is the order of the

day, or rather the night.

A Military Election.

The Thomas Hussars held their annual elec-
tion with the following result tonight: W. R.

McIntyre, captain; J. T. Curtright, first lieu-
tenant; E. M. Mallette, orderly sergeant; D.

Elias, secretary; C. H. Williams, quartermas-
ter sergeant.

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal
acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid

fruit remedy Syrup of Figs as the most excel-
lent laxative known, illustrate the value of the

qualities on which its success is based and are
abundantly gratifying to the California Fig

Syrup Company.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing
Syrup for your children while teething; 25 cents

Engagement Rings

In every style. Diamonds and other stones at
Maier & Berkele's, 93 Whitehall street. oct4-dw

Tales from Town Topics.

Have just received a large supply of Tales from
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To the Point.

Do you wish a watch? If so we can suit you in
the quality and price. Maier & Berkele, 93 White

hall street. oct4-dw

Brosius Motor Sewing Machines

are being shipped to customers in many states.
City salesroom No. 117 Whitehall street.

oct6-10t

RECHAM'S PILLS cures Sick Headache.

THE LARGEST DRY GOODS, CARPET

AND FURNITURE HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

Have now on exhibition the most complete line of

Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets and Trimmings

that has ever been shown in Atlanta. Many of our

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10 Per Cent
OFF.

THE FAIR

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OFF.

MUSIC

BY - WURM'S - ORCHESTRA

AT

THE FAIR TODAY,

Between 3:30 and 5 P. M. Everybody Cordially Invited

To Celebrate with us our first birthday anniversary.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON DRESS GOODS

AND EVERYTHING ELSE.

THE FAIR,

